

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 78

Sixteen
Pages

NEW ENGLAND EDITION

REACTION AGAINST UNIONS SEEN IN ENGINEERS DISPUTE

British Employers Assert They
Will Be Masters in Their
Own Workshops

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Special Cable).—The British Engineering Employers' association threatening a lockout of all their trade union workers on March 1 unless they are permitted to work overtime and do night work whenever necessary has caused some perturbation. Inquiries by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor indicate, however, that there is little likelihood of the ultimatum taking effect. The workers are in the worst possible position for embarking on a great struggle, and although the executive of the Amalgamated Engineering Union has decided to make further efforts to persuade the employers to modify their terms, there is no indication that if this fails the men will resist to the point of ceasing work.

Facts of Dispute

The facts back of this dispute are interesting as revealing the strength of the employers' reaction against trade union methods when the latter regarded themselves as impregnable during and just after the war. It will be recalled that after 1914 the stewards and workers committee movement grew rapidly in the engineering shops and in the first results was a successful effort to assume certain functions which previously were regarded as entirely managerial.

After the armistice when the urgency of war work disappeared the doctrine gained ground that to prevent employment overtime and night work should be rigidly limited and the committee mentioned began the practice of this doctrine extensively. In shops where the relations are fairly harmonious little trouble occurred as elasticity was obtained by joint consultations. In other works, hostilities developed. Employers and managers were against the stewards and the committee system. On the other hand, these latter assumed a dictatorial tone and often forbade overtime, when such an accommodation would have been helpful to employers.

Joint Consultation Urged

The idea back of the stewards was facilitated by the revolutionary element among the Guild Socialists, who suggested that by means of "enforcing control" (that is, selling money in small things gradually) progress could be made toward full control of industry. A powerful employers' reaction, as soon as circumstances were favorable, was inevitable and the blow has now been struck. The employers' chairman, Sir Allan Smith, declares that the employers are going to be masters in their own workshops and contends that the issue is one between the freedom of private enterprise and the government of industry by workshop soviets.

The dispute in its present form is deplored by many industrial reformers who believe that engineering employers would have been better advised to try first to devise machinery for a joint consultation and frank discussion of workshop matters of common interest, while at the same time refusing to entertain anything in the shape of shop stewards' dictation. This has been done in some large factories with excellent results.

Will Join North Carolina Faculty
CHAPMAN HILL, N. C. (Special).—An addition to the faculty of the University of North Carolina next autumn will be Wallace E. Caldwell, formerly of the Columbia University faculty. Professor Caldwell, who will teach ancient history, is now at the University of Brussels, on a traveling fellowship.

MONOPOLY POLICY DEFENDED IN PUBLIC UTILITIES FIELD

Counsel for Electric Light and Gas Interests Says That
Competition by Municipal Plants Would
Be an Economic Waste

A plea for monopoly in the service rendered to the public by public utilities was made today before the legislative committee on Power and Light by Everett W. Burdett, counsel for the Massachusetts Electric Light and Gas Association. Appearing in opposition to three bills that would amend existing law to make it easier for cities and towns to acquire and operate municipal plants, he declared that duplication of the plants of utilities rendering such public services causes intolerable conditions reacting against the interest of the public at large. Characterizing the address in support of the bills made last week by Arthur D. Hill, then corporation counsel of the city of Boston, as "entertaining and philosophical" and "extraordinarily in error," Mr. Burdett proceeded to "put the committee right" with regard to the law. The present statutes, he said, have been evolved through a serious study of the question of the conditions under which cities and towns might "indulge in the experiment of municipal ownership."

Now, he declared, the three bills proposed seek to cut down the number of votes and length of time necessary for the people to consider "entering into such a technical and non-commercial enterprise" as operation

CONGRESS VAINLY SEEKS WAY TO RAISE FUNDS FOR BONUS

Methods Now Being Considered Include Payments to
Selected Men Only and Collection of Old State Loans
—Congress Would Avoid Unpopular Taxes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (Special).—Various tentative proposals for finding money to pay the soldier bonus without the levy of unpopular taxes are being resorted to by Congress. The "selective bonus" is urged in an open letter by Martin G. Ansorge, Representative from New York. There are many one-time soldiers, Mr. Ansorge said, who do not need the bonus and do not want it, and in the present condition of finances should not have it forced upon them. Perhaps one-half of the men formerly in the service might fall in the category of those who need help from the government. Mr. Ansorge recommended calling into existence for a short time the selective draft boards, before which those who claimed the right to share in the selective bonus could appear and file certificates. All others might be re-

BANK DIRECTOR ARRESTED IN PARIS

Resulting Inquiry to Deal With
Political Responsibilities

PARIS, Feb. 24 (Special Cable).—A hurry is caused in France by the arrest of M. Pernotte, director of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. If France intends to renege the bank, which by its failure has compromised French interests in the Far East, it is declared that she does not mean to save the chiefs who have run it on the rocks. André Tardieu and Edward Ignace have deposited a motion calling for a commission of inquiry regarding the political responsibilities engaged in this affair, and they refer to a similar commission at the time of the Panama scandals. Actions of high functionaries, the battle of interests, the relations with the press, and personal roles of members of executive power are all matters of inquiry.

It is clear that France is about to clean up the scandals which have been talked about in private for some time. The washing of dirty linen threatens to become general because certain politicians are opposed to each other. For instance, while M. Tardieu and M. Ignace devote their attention to the affairs of this bank, the other side reverts to the case of Paul Meunier, whose release after two years' imprisonment was reported yesterday. He was arrested under the Clemenceau Cabinet, of which M. Tardieu was a prominent member, and allegations formulated are that he was the victim because he was advocate of a banker opposed to a German client represented by M. Clemenceau's brother.

Among the matters now brought up is a speculation in oil shares since 1913, although the importation of foreign shares was forbidden or controlled in theory. The name of M. Dutasta, secretary general of the Peace Conference under M. Clemenceau, is introduced by Le Matin, which calls for an inquiry as to whether he was connected with an affair of connivance with the enemy. The same journal also hints at the waste of millions in purchases abroad for the government. In short, the general movement is for an extension of the inquiry into the whole of the allegations touching the politicians and other highly placed persons which have been made during recent years. To one set of inquiries is opposed another set of inquiries.

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AIRPLANE FIELD FOR BOSTON URGED

Air Mail Service to San Francisco
Would Follow, Legis-
lators Are Told

Construction by the Commonwealth of an airplane landing field in East Boston would be followed by establishment of an air mail service between Boston and San Francisco, the legislative committee on harbors and public lands was told today by speakers who appeared in support of the petition of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for the building or leasing of landing fields in or near Boston. Clarence R. Edwards, Maj.-Gen. Williams, editor of the Boston Transcript and representative of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of the Postmaster-General of the United States joined with the Chamber of Commerce in urging the importance of airplane route development and declaring that Massachusetts make proper provision for cooperation.

John N. Cole, Commissioner of Public Works, declared that the burden of expense should be borne not by the State, but by the federal government or private resources.

State Action Favored
Reporting on a recent conference with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Mr. Williams said that the Massachusetts senators are to move for the restoration of an item of \$1,400,000 for air mail service removed from the appropriation bill. Attempt will be made to provide extension of the service to Boston. He expressed the conviction that the states first to cooperate with the government would be the first considered in future developments affecting the entire country, Massachusetts, he declared, should take the initiative in developing the air mail service and establishing airplane bases, as it did in developing the railroads.

Major-General Edwards said that the development of the airplane had been a phenomenal that its possibilities could not be overestimated. The coast cities are in extreme need of landing fields, he declared, adding that New England has turned out more aviators than any other one section of the country. He predicted that the airplane would play an important part in the development of the port of Boston, and reminded the committee that there was a close relation between the commercial and the military phases of aerial transportation.

Cost of Field
The proposed field would be used for commercial and air purposes, declared Maj. Edwin B. Lyon, an officer of the First Corps Area, but it would be valuable as a factor in national defense, in National Guard work and for training reserve corps pilots. In the light of study of many fields throughout the country, he said, Boston is more advantageously situated than any other section. He estimated that the field could be constructed for between \$20,000 and \$35,000, and the government would provide \$15,000 for equipment.

C. F. Egge, in charge of the United States air mail service, presented statistics showing the rapid increase in air transportation service, which, he said, proves that it is no "fad" but a legitimate proposition.

Prof. E. B. Warner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology declared that the construction of a landing field would make the Berkshires a summer resort for Bostonians and bring the people in the western part of the State to the coast. A European city, he declared, would seize upon such an opportunity as Boston has.

Commercial Necessity
For the Chamber of Commerce, its president, Everett Morris, emphasized that the airplane is certain to become a commercial necessity. He urged that the United States should not lag behind other countries in recognizing this.



Thomas C. O'Brien
New District Attorney for Suffolk County takes Office

THOMAS C. O'BRIEN ASSUMES DUTIES AS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

First Official Act Is to Appoint Henry P. Fielding and
Daniel M. Lyons as Assistants—Successor of
Joseph C. Pelletier a Democrat

Thomas C. O'Brien, newly appointed district attorney of Suffolk County, officially assumed his duties today to fill out the unexpired term of Joseph C. Pelletier, which had until next January to run.

District Attorney O'Brien's first official act was the appointment of Henry P. Fielding and Daniel M. Lyons as assistant district attorneys. This was done forthwith, so that the criminal session of the courts might be kept going without interruption.

Whether these assistants will be retained was not indicated. It is believed that Mr. Fielding at least will have an opportunity to remain. He came into the office under the régime of Arthur D. Hill, and when Mr. Pelletier defeated Mr. Hill at the first election after Mr. Hill's appointment to fill out the unexpired term of John B. Moran, Mr. Fielding was retained.

Mr. O'Brien was sworn into office late yesterday, following his appointment by Gov. Channing H. Cox and confirmation by the Executive Council.

The attitude of several councilors was that the Governor should name a Republican, or else the only Democratic member of the Council, William J. Foley. Recognizing, however, that the electorate had stood for a Democrat in electing Mr. Pelletier, the Governor insisted on a Democrat for the office.

During the morning and in the interim between two council sessions, several conferences were held in the Governor's office, and Democratic senators and House leaders waited on the Governor to urge appointment of Mr. Foley. When the Council met again the opposition abandoned its

SENATE COMMITTEE TO VOTE ON TREATY

Modified Reservation Debated
and Agreement Reached to
Take Action Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—A modified blanket reservation to the four-power Pacific treaty, said to be satisfactory both to President Harding and to a majority of the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was debated by the committee today and an agreement reached to vote on the treaty itself and all proposed reservations at tomorrow's session.

The new reservation was laid before the committee by Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, after a conference with President Harding. The Connecticut senator was said not to have reported it as embodying the President's views, but the understanding of committee members was that it would be acceptable to the White House.

Text of Reservation
The text of the reservation follows: "The United States understands that under the statement in the preamble or under the terms of this treaty there is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense."

Although apparently acceptable to most of the Republican and Democratic reservationists on the committee the reservation, according to today's decision, will not receive unanimous committee approval. Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, was said to have shown opposition during the meeting, and it was generally expected that William E. Borah,

"Blue Boy" Shown In New York City

First Exhibition in America At-
tracts Large Crowd

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (Special).—Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" attracted much attention yesterday, when it was placed on exhibition for the first time in America, at Duveen Brothers Gallery, 720 Fifth Avenue. A steady stream of visitors filed past the painting throughout the day. The painting will remain on exhibition for three weeks and then will be shipped, to its owner, Henry Huntington of San Francisco, who bought it from the Duke of Wellington.

DEPOSITORS TO PROTEST DELAY

Meeting Called to Demand Ac-
tion on Closed Banks

Depositors in the closed trust companies that failed in Boston in the past year or more, and others interested, comprising the People's Protective League, will hold a public meeting in Faneuil Hall next Tuesday night to protest the delay in settling the affairs of the institutions. In connection with this protest it is understood that members of the league will agitate the question of attempting to remove the bank commissioner, Joseph C. Allen, from office.

A petition to the government to act in connection with the closed banks will be proposed to the meeting, it has been stated. Officers of the league are: C. J. Brady, president; George F. Wendrich, vice-president; Mrs. J. J. Dixon, secretary.

The five trust companies, with the dates on which they were closed by the bank commissioner, follow: Hanover Trust Company, Aug. 11, 1920; Prudential Trust Company, Sept. 10, 1920; Cosmopolitan Trust Company, Sept. 25, 1920; Fidelity Trust Company, September, 1920; and Tremont Trust Company, Feb. 17, 1921.

The Hanover Trust Company savings department depositors have been paid 50 per cent. The Fidelity company's assets were taken over by the Liberty Trust Company six months after the institution was closed and the depositors of the Fidelity have been paid 100 per cent, or about \$4,000,000.

Depositors of the Tremont Trust Company were paid 33-1/3 per cent. The Cosmopolitan Trust Company has paid 30 per cent to savings depositors, while the Prudential has paid 46 per cent.

Mrs. Lillian C. Dixon, secretary of a committee of Prudential Trust Company depositors who have been protesting against delay in the settlement of the affairs of the closed bank, was sent to Charles Street jail today by Judge Duff of the poor debtors' session of the municipal court, because she refused to pay a bill of \$225 which she owes to the Bigelow-Kennard Company.

Mrs. Dixon has \$1367 on deposit with the Prudential Company and said she would pay the judgment of \$225 when she got her money from the company. Judge Duff told her that he had no control over her financial affairs and the law afforded him only one course. He offered Mrs. Dixon four weeks in which to arrange to pay the \$225, but she said she did not have and would not have the money necessary to pay until she got what was due her from the trust company.

On Feb. 10 Mrs. Dixon appeared in court and the court found then that she had sufficient property with which to satisfy the judgment. The case was continued until today to give her an opportunity to do so.

INJUNCTION SOUGHT TO BAR BOND SALESMAN'S ACTIVITIES

Arthur M. Harvey, Whose Registration Was Revoked
by Public Utilities Commission, to Appear
Before Court on March 1

The "Blue Sky Law" has achieved another result, in the case of Arthur M. Harvey, a securities salesman, who will be called before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts on March 1, by Attorney-General J. Weston Allen. Mr. Allen has brought a bill, in behalf of the Public Utilities Department, asking that Mr. Harvey be enjoined from "further exercising the right of a salesman."

Mr. Harvey was granted the right to sell securities by the commission on Sept. 7, 1921, when he applied for registration. Complaints were made to the commission subsequently by purchasers of stock who had made payments but had failed to get their stock. Mr. Harvey did not appear at the hearing set for Jan. 12, but evidence obtained by Inspector Silas Waite was introduced, showing that one purchaser of stock had paid the balance due on account, demanded the stock and returned subsequently to find Mr. Harvey's office locked. Mr. Harvey once had an office at 51 Cornhill and one at 13 Exchange Street at another time. At the time of the hearing at the State House, evidence from three complainants only

EFFORT TO REOPEN HAMPDEN RAILWAY CASE INDICTMENTS

Suit Brought by Mr. Codman
May Bring Out Details of Nol-
Prossing by Mr. Corcoran

Institution of the suit by Edmund D. Codman to have the Supreme Court of Massachusetts order a reopening of the Hampden Railroad case indictments, may bring out the details of the nol-prossing of those indictments by William J. Corcoran, who was at the time district attorney of Middlesex, where the suits were brought, and may shed further light on the confession which Mr. Corcoran is said to have made to the Attorney-General of Massachusetts in connection with the recent prosecution of Messrs. Tutts and Pelletier.

Mr. Codman, who is a lawyer and was at one time president of the Fitchburg Railroad, is interested in the Hampden Railroad case, because of its relations to the Boston & Maine Railroad. When asked today by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor if he had any motive in bringing the matter to a climax just at this time was the revelations that have cleared the way for honest and impartial justice in Middlesex and Suffolk counties, he said that the alleged confessions of Mr. Corcoran, who brought the original indictments and then nol-prossed them, did furnish a handle with which to work.

Financial Interests Involved

Mr. Codman added, "I am trying to draw aside the veil that has covered the facts of the case, in which State Street financial interests were involved. It is a difficult case and enters a new field, but we have commonsense on our side. I want to help indicate also, that the Hampden Railway constitutes at least one of the factors in the movement for a reunion of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine. I want to see the Boston & Maine protected against intrusion."

Mr. Codman said he was very reluctant to make any statement for publication, as he was not seeking publicity, but preferred to let the case stand on its legal merits, without stirring up discussion.

The previous statement, however, brings out the fact that details of the proposed scheme for extending a trunk line railroad into New England territory might be entertaining. Mr. Codman's implication that the Hampden interests are behind it, calls attention, also, to the circumstances of the Hampden railroad plan and its inception, the fact that it is still very much alive, and the possible effect on it of a consolidation of the New England railroads. The Hampden line was conceived by Charles S. Mellen, now of Concord, N. H., but then president of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine, and was to be a connecting link between the two, starting near Northampton, Mass.

Insufficient Indorsement Claimed
To finance it, it is alleged that Mr. Mellen went to Mosely & Co., banking and brokerage firm, which took over the notes of the new road on the statement that it was backed and would be looked by the Boston & Maine. Mosely & Co. sold these notes to the Old Colony Trust Company, to the Shawmut National Bank and among others, to the Cambridge and to the East Cambridge savings banks. The indictments found by Mr. Corcoran, and later nol-prossed, were against the members of the Mosely firm and the members of the investment committees of the two savings banks, on the allegation of an insufficient indorsement of the notes to make them legal for savings bank investments.

The Hampden railroad was partly finished at enormous cost. Two courses were open to the Boston & Maine—to take the responsibility laid upon it by Mr. Mellen, or to repudiate it. Advised by Richard Olney as to its

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NEW YORK RULE Acts as Brake On Bucketing Here

"Three reasons, if no more, should prompt brokers to support any measure which will reduce the class of business aimed at in the so-called 'blue sky law,'" said George A. Rich, secretary of the Boston Stock Exchange, talking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Indeed," he said, "there are reasons why all business men should stand by."

"First, the honest brokers and the legitimate stocks are over 90 per cent of the whole, but the whole is given the reputation of the few bad ones. Secondly, every dollar wasted in such schemes is just so much money withdrawn from the honest business."

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PARTY AT FAULT TO PAY IRISH DAMAGES

Those Responsible Are to Bear Burden, Mr. Churchill Informs Parliament

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Speaking in the House of Commons today on the supplementary vote of funds in connection with the Irish settlement, Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, explained the procedure to be adopted, by agreement between the British and the Irish provisional governments, for the settlement of claims for damage to property in Ireland. It had been agreed, he said, that the party responsible for the damage should bear the burden, a commission to assess the amount of the damage.

This commission, Mr. Churchill explained, would consist of one member appointed by the British Government and another by the Irish Government, with a chairman, selected from holders of high judicial office, to be appointed by agreement. This commission would have the power to hear claims regarding criminal injuries to property, including losses sustained through the destruction of property by the order of the military authorities under martial law.

Mr. Churchill explained also the process to be adopted in cases of dispute regarding division of the compensation awarded by the commission, which would be taken in hand by the ministries of the two governments and a division made between them, the total amount determined upon as a balance after adjudication of all the cases to be included in the general financial settlement between Great Britain and the Irish Free State.

As to responsibility, Mr. Churchill said the Irish Provisional Government had agreed that its responsibility for damage done by its forces was unlimited in Ireland, but damage done in Glasgow and Liverpool also was to be taken into account. The damage done in northern Ireland was of a different category, he added, and the British Government considered it had a greater responsibility regarding it. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, said Mr. Churchill, had told Sir James Craig that parliamentary authority would be sought to pay the Northern Government of Ireland, with respect to criminal injuries to persons and property in the territory of that government, sustained before Jan. 14, 1922, a contribution of £1,500,000.

In reply to a question, Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that Great Britain has not yet received a penny of war indemnity from Germany.

The cost of maintaining the forces of occupation, however, amounting to more than 1,000,000,000 gold marks, had been repaid to the extent of 970,000,000 marks. Of this sum, £2,640,000 had been paid to Canada and Australia.

CRISIS IN ICELAND OVER PROHIBITION

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 24 (Central News by Cable).—The newspapers report a cabinet crisis in Iceland on the prohibition problem.

The Premier has resigned and is likely to be succeeded by Mr. Eggers, who will submit to Al-thing a proposal to abolish prohibition.

LEND A HAND CLUBS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Two hundred Lend a Hand clubs throughout the country have been invited to send delegates to the mid-winter conference to be held tomorrow in the Unitarian Church, Summer and Church streets, Watertown. "The Washington Conference and the Next Step" is the subject of a talk to be given by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead. "The Clean, Strong Life" will be discussed by the Rev. Lyman Vincent Rutledge of Cambridge.

Tributes to Dr. Edward Everett Hale, founder of the organization, will be presented by the Rev. Christopher

MODERATES LIKELY TO ACCEPT NEW PROPOSALS FOR EGYPT

Authoritative View Is That Field Marshal Allenby's Recommendations Will Be Welcomed—General Situation Improving

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Special Cable).—The situation in Egypt shows much improvement. The firm action of the military authorities in issuing a proclamation, notifying Egyptian subjects living within the boundaries of Cairo that the severest penalties

EVENTS TONIGHT

Ratification of Washington Conference Treaties, non-partisan rally, Governor Cox, Attorney-General J. Weston Allen and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard are among the speakers; Symphony Hall, 8 o'clock.

Lowell Institute Lecture: Prof. Josef Redlich, "The Foreign Policy of Francis Joseph Since His Alliance with Germany," Bosnia, Serbia and Albania; the Balkan Problem 1878-1918; last but one of the series; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8 o'clock.

Authors Club, annual dinner; Hotel Vandome, 6 o'clock.

Y. W. C. A., Maqua Camp Club, reunion and entertainment; Blue Triangle Club, 78 Huntington Avenue, 6 o'clock.

College Club of Twenty-four, dinner; Hotel Victoria, 6 o'clock.

Military Order of the World War, February meeting; First Corps, Cadets Armory, 8 o'clock.

Boothby Golf Club, dinner; Copley Place Hotel, 6 o'clock.

Massachusetts Benevolent Association, meeting; Boy's Hall, 100 C. A. Building, Huntington Avenue, 7 o'clock.

Harvard Union, lecture by Charles Wellington Purling, explorer on "The Peeking of the Old West"; 8 o'clock.

COLLEGE HEAD BACK FROM TOUR ABROAD

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 24.—Back from a six months' tour with the China Education Commission, Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, resumed his work today and for the first time the present freshman class will get a glimpse of him at next week's assembly.

On Saturday evening the college staff is to give a reception to President and Mrs. Butterfield at Draper Hall. The president's first public address since his return will be given before the Amherst branch of the World Agriculture Society next Tuesday, when the local branch of the association will hold a reception for him in Memorial Hall. The society has extended a general invitation to the people of Amherst and vicinity to attend.

FORFEIT COLLECTION FROM BANKS ASKED

J. Weston Allen, the Attorney-General, acting in behalf of the Bank Commissioner, Joseph C. Allen, has brought information in the Supreme Court against three Greater Boston banking institutions, alleging that they failed to file their annual reports for 1921 within the 22 days after the last business day of October, as required by law. The action is brought against the Mechanics Savings Bank of Reading, the Inman Cooperative Bank of Cambridge and the Warren Five Cents Savings Bank of Peabody.

The report has been made in each case the attorney-general states, but he asks the court to allow the collection of a forfeit of \$85 from the first named bank, \$95 from the Inman Cooperative Bank, and \$30 from the Warren Five Cents Savings Bank.

FORECASTS HEAVY TOURIST TRAFFIC

Transatlantic travel this season is expected to be the heaviest since the beginning of the European war, as far as tourist travel is concerned. Officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company announced today that the entire cabin accommodation of the new steamer *Pittsburg*, making its initial sailing from Boston to Liverpool via Queens-town on June 24, had been sold.

This is a new service as well as a new steamer. The first sailing will be with an older steamer, the *Haverford*, sailing on May 4. Teachers and other professional people are found to predominate in those seeking passage to Europe this summer.

New Officers for Boston University College of Business Administration have made it necessary for the trustees to lease the building at 98 Newbury Street, for the offices of the college. The present offices will be made over into classrooms as will be also the quarters of the superintendent of the building, which were damaged by an explosion last week. The offices of the School of Education will be removed to the new building.

College Debate Topic Announced. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.—The subject of the annual Yale-Harvard-Princeton debate, announced today, is, "Resolved, That the United States is justified in the use of force to maintain its position with England, France and Japan, should recognize the Soviet Government of Russia." The debate will be held on March 24, as previously announced. Yale will send her affirmative team to Princeton and her negative team will meet Harvard at the local university.

Masonic Temple to Be Dedicated. BATH, Me., Feb. 24.—The Masonic Lodge of Bath will conduct the dedication of Bath's new Masonic Temple on Wednesday, March 1.

State Officials Reappointed. CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 24.—William A. Stone of Concord has been reappointed state purchasing agent by the Governor and Council yesterday and John J. Donahue of Manchester was reappointed insurance commissioner.

SENATE COMMITTEE TO VOTE ON TREATY

(Continued from Page 1)

(R.) Senator from Idaho, who was absent, would take a similar position.

The compromise reservation is more direct and shorter than the original Brandegee blanket proposal to which a majority of the committee members previously had indicated their support.

Particular reference to the preamble of the treaty is said to have been made in the new draft because the preamble states that the agreement is made with a view to the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of the rights of the signatory powers. The word maintenance does not appear, however, among the commitments of the treaty proper.

Committee acceptance of the compromise, if formally agreed to tomorrow, is expected to shorten the reservation fight which was developing in the Senate, although it appears certain that various other proposed reservations will be brought forward both in committee and on the Senate floor and will lead to considerable debate. Senator Johnson already has one pending in the committee which would attempt to define the word "rights" as used in the treaty.

Hope for Early Action. Final favorable action on the reservation an dte treaty in the committee is not expected to result in an immediate report to the Senate, the leaders indicating that they will hold all the remaining Arms Conference treaties in committee until a report on all of them is ready. It is the hope of the leaders to have such a report completed by the end of next week, by which time it is expected the Senate debate will be concluded on the separate treaty with Japan relating to the Island of Yap.

Today the Senate met an hour earlier than usual in order to expedite the right treaty debate, the treaty being given priority of way and Republican leaders hoping for early action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (Special).—Developments of the past 48 hours indicate clearly that President Harding is, to some extent, at least, faced with exactly the same problem which confronted Woodrow Wilson when he sought to get senatorial approval of the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant.

The President has had his first tilt with the "irreconcilable" vanguard of Republican extremists, who are no more disposed to accept treaties or reservations than they were when a Republican President than they were to accept them from President Wilson.

President Harding's effort to steer a middle course through the substitution of a "classifying" reservation instead of the drastic reservation proposed by Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, brought the difference to a focus.

Mr. Lodge's Position. Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, who participated in framing the pact and who is now in charge of it in the Senate, is facing the determined opposition of those very men who helped him to adopt reservations to the Versailles Treaty and the League Covenant, which President Wilson called "devitalizing" and "destructive of the intent of the pact." Mr. Lodge is now playing the role of opponent of destructive reservation precisely as Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, played that role when he headed the Foreign Relations Committee.

The reservation submitted by Senator Lodge after conference with President Harding was as follows:

"The United States understands that under the preamble and terms of this treaty there is no alliance, or commitment to armed force, or written or moral obligation to join any defense, or commitment to reach any agreement except by the constitutional methods of the United States. The Brandegee reservation is submitted to the committee on Tuesday, reads:

"The Senate advises and consents, subject to the following reservation, which is to be made a part of the instrument of ratification, to wit:

"The United States understands that it assumes no times, nor legal or moral, to maintain the rights, in relation to the insular possessions or insular dominions, of any of the other high contracting parties and that the consent of the Congress of the United States shall be necessary to any adjustment or understanding under Articles I or II by which the United States is to be bound in any way so that there is no obligation either legal or moral to give such consent."

Republican Opponents Unsatisfied

The vigorous offensive against Senator Lodge in the committee is being conducted by four Republican senators, namely, Hiram W. Johnson of California, William E. Borah of Idaho, Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut, and George Moses of New Hampshire. While the attitude of these senators places the President in the position where he must either break with them entirely and face their opposition on the Senate floor, or go along in an effort to smooth the trouble in the committee, other members of the Foreign Relations Committee are criticizing the extent to which the President has already gone in declaring the absence of "obligation" in the Treaty.

John Sharp Williams, Senator from Mississippi, who has been supporting the pact, has reached the conclusion, he says, that if the treaty is implemented nothing more in the way of obligation to maintain the peace than the President and Mr. Lodge say it does, then it is practically useless and its passage is futile.

Only Few Senators Believed Likely to Oppose Treaties

"There certainly will be reservations to the four-power pact, and undoubtedly a few senators of each party will vote against the treaty," declared Mark Sullivan, Washington correspondent and political writer,

who sat at the press table through the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, in addressing an audience of leading business men at the Boston City Club last night. Mr. Sullivan added, however, that in his opinion probably not more than a half-dozen Republicans and an equal number of Democrats will be in opposition to any one of the treaties that were the outcome of the Conference.

Chief opposition to the naval holiday program, Mr. Sullivan predicted, will come from Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, and will be centered against the single restriction upon the building of further American naval bases beyond Hawaii. The accomplishments of the Conference from a naval standpoint, will certainly pass the Senate, Mr. Sullivan said.

The four-power pact, Mr. Sullivan explained, has just enough of the flavor of the old Article X to make the old-fashioned senators suspicious, and some of these will object to the terms of the 'United States, Great Britain, France and Japan' agreement to respect one another's territory in the Pacific.

In reply to a question asked by Clarence W. Barron, whether there was any necessary conference with Balfour prior to the announcement of the Hughes plan by the Secretary of State, Mr. Sullivan said he was sure the British knew nothing about the plan, and that they were taken completely by surprise. "In fact," he added, "I have Mr. Balfour's own word for it. 'I think,' continued the speaker, 'that the British came with a plan of their own.' It would be perfectly natural that they should. I think the Japanese came with a plan of their own."

"The Hughes plan, in so far as it applied to capital ships, was carried out 100 per cent, except that the Japanese were allowed to retain the *Mutsu*, for which they held out. Mr. Sullivan declared in discussing the accomplishments of the Conference. "In other things, however," he continued, "the record of accomplishments was not comparable to this. Nothing was done regarding submarines, the nations being allowed freedom to do as they saw fit, and the attitude of the French public, in the matter of naval bases, they should demand that the auxiliary ships question be thrown off the agenda, as the French attitude defeated the effort to do anything about submarines."

Census of France for her contribution to the difficulties that beset the Conference, Mr. Sullivan believed, should, however, be modified by consideration of the situation in which that nation found herself on emerging from the world war, particularly in relation to her naval strength, which was practically unchanged.

TELEPHONE RATES INQUIRY PLEA DENIED

After debate on the motion to substitute the bill for the adverse report, the petition for an investigation of the rates and operations of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company was denied substitution by the House today. The discussion centered about the fact that the Department of Public Utilities has adequate powers of investigation, in answer to which proponents of the measure pointed out that the powers have not been used to the satisfaction of the public with the service rendered.

The committee on metropolitan affairs gave leave to withdraw the petition for change in the Boston charter in regard to the election of the City Council. The same committee found no legislation necessary on the reorganization of the Boston schoolhouse department.

Mr. McDonald of Quincy offered an order setting forth that the cruiser *Lexington* is 35 per cent completed although work has stopped on it, and that since some cruisers are to be transformed into aircraft carriers the Legislature ask Congress to do this with the *Lexington* and provide work for unemployed mechanics.

The order was referred to the committee on rules.

Viscount Harcourt Passes Away. LONDON, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Viscount Harcourt passed away last night.

Lewis Harcourt was the son of Sir William George Granville Venable-Vernon-Harcourt, English statesman. He was a member of the House of Commons and First Commissioner of Works, and from November, 1910, to May, 1915, was Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Society to Observe Centenary. PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 24.—Incorporated Feb. 5, 1821, the Maine Historical Society is preparing to observe its one hundredth anniversary probably on April 11, as it was on this date 100 years ago that the first meeting of the society was held at the corner of Commercial and Front streets. The committee of arrangements consists of Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College; Dr. Henry S. Burrage, president of the society, and Augustus M. Moulton.

Upholding of Traditions Urged. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.—Upholding the traditions and ideals upon which this country was founded, was urged by Miss Sarah L. Arnold, dean emerita of Simmons College, in addressing the delegates of the Connecticut Federation of Women's Clubs at the opening of their convention yesterday. Her subject was "The Obligative Obligation of the Women of Today."

District Judge Nominated. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 24.—Newport County Republican members of the Legislature held a caucus yesterday and agreed upon Senator Max Levy of Newport as their choice for judge in the first judicial district in Newport, to succeed Hugh R. Baker, who recently was elected associate justice on the Superior Court bench.

CANNOT ATTEND DINNER. The pressure of official business makes it impossible for him to be present at the Roosevelt Club dinner to be held next Friday evening, declared Attorney-General Allen in a letter addressed to Robert M. Washburn, president of the club, today.

Tafts Clubs to Give Concert. Tufts College Glee and Mandolin clubs will give a concert for the benefit of the Radcliffe endowment fund at Lincoln Hall, Newton Highlands, Tuesday evening, Feb. 23.

MAYOR TO CHECK RENT PROFITEERING

Mr. Curley Announces He Intends to Have Assessors Raise Valuation of Properties

Mayor Curley announced today that he proposes to put a stop to rent profiteering at its source by having the board of assessors raise the valuations on properties proportionately as rents are increased.

"This is the only way to keep the landlords in reasonable bounds," said Mayor Curley. "The valuations are automatically at that."

The Mayor said that he had given instructions to the Board of Assessors to make a thorough study of the rent situation in Boston. He said that he thinks there is work yet for the housing commission named by Mr. Peters to do and that he will continue it in Boston.

With a view to protecting the public from increased rentals, Mayor Curley today held a protracted conference with the chairman of the rent and housing committee, Edmund Billings, and with Edward T. Kelly, chairman of the Board of Assessors, relative to his plan of the advisability of considering the rentals charged as a most important element in determining the valuation of property.

Report Invited. The assessors begin their work of determining the assessments of city property on which taxes are subsequently laid the first day of April.

Mayor Curley said that any person whose rent has been increased during the last year is requested to send a full statement of those facts to Edward T. Kelly, chairman of the Board of Assessors, City Hall Annex.

Numerous requests for relief, and protests against existing conditions relative to the increase on leases of stores and office property, have been received," said the Mayor, "since I have returned to City Hall. Now, I want it understood that any person who feels that he has been treated unfairly in this respect is also requested to write the assessing department."

"I know that conditions are not right and that many landlords have taken advantage of their tenants and are taking advantage of them, and I propose to do everything that I can to put a stop to the practice of rent profiteering."

Expects to Check Profiteers

"I believe that if the property owners in this city come to realize that when they seek to take advantage of their tenants and raise the rents unjustly, and simply for the sake of making money, the city will add proportionately to the assessments on their buildings they will see the futility of such a course and a permanent check will have been put to such extortion."

"I know that the plan will give the Board of Assessors a great deal of extra work, but it will pay the people in the long run, and I am determined to go through with this plan."

If property owners, without just reason, boost their rents, their buildings become better paying investments to them and the city has the right to get its share of the advancing value of the buildings, and we propose to get it."

As this plan is worked out the landlords will realize that such a course will not pay them in the long run, for they will have to pay over to the city in the shape of increased taxes these ill-gotten gains."

JUNKERS FAVOR PRESIDENT EBERT FOR REELECTION

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (Special by Wire).—Wednesday Reichstag debate has occasioned considerable public interest in Germany's next presidential election. Even the reactionaries pay warm tribute to the admirable conduct of Frederick Ebert as President, and his letter, written some months back but only published today, in which he urged that the Chancellor, Dr. Joseph Wirth, make speedy arrangements for holding new elections, is warmly commended. The only opponents of President Ebert seem to be the extreme Socialists and Communists, who declare that in the recent railway strike the President, by his attitude, betrayed the interests of the German workers.

It is expected that a conference of party leaders will take place almost immediately to try to reach an agreement as to a joint candidate to be nominated so as to avoid a split vote. The Nationalists are pressing the candidature of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, but it is not likely that the field marshal would agree to go to the poll.

Every German over 35 years of age is entitled to vote for the President.

FRENCH VOTE BUDGET CHARGED TO GERMANY

PARIS, Feb. 23 (By The Associated Press).—The difficulty of collecting sums due from Germany were assigned by Raymond Poincaré, Prime Minister, and Charles de Lasteyrie, Minister of Finance, as the cause necessitating the 8,000,000,000 francs loan and the new treasury bonds issued in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday. The Chamber adopted, by a show of hands, the budget expenses of 15,500,000,000 francs chargeable to Germany.

The Finance Minister stated that the budget listed German payments

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of merchandise for 4,500,000,000 francs and German bonds for discount at 2,500,000 francs but added, "I don't want foreigners to think that France is getting even 1,000,000,000 this year from Germany."

The French experts had decided that the French were more heavily taxed than the Germans, but the matter was debatable.

MEETING PLACE OF PREMIERS SECRET

Privacy Maintained About Conference Between M. Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George

PARIS, Feb. 24 (Special Cable).—David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, is expected to arrive tomorrow on the French coast, accompanied only by Sir Maurice Hankey, his secretary. He will be conveyed by automobile to some undisclosed meeting place. The latest surmise as to place is the seaside resort of Paris Plage. Raymond Poincaré, Prime Minister of France, will be accompanied by Peretti Della Rocca and an interpreter. There will be drawn up a document regarding the Geneva conference, now officially postponed.

The privacy of meeting is the point particularly insisted upon.

PARIS, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press).—When M. Poincaré, the French Premier, and Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, meet next Saturday they will discuss several questions, all of them having bearing on the Geneva economic conference. This was learned in official quarters in Paris tonight.

The French Premier intends to bring up these questions, the first of them an amendment of Article I of the Cannes resolution which forbids a nation to interfere in the internal affairs of another state. The amendment would make an exception in the case of countries formerly under Hapsburg or Hohenzollern rule attempting to restore either of these dynasties.

The second question will provide that recognition of the Soviet Government shall not be granted until Russia not only has promised, but has carried out, reforms necessary to safeguard foreigners and for the protection and restitution of their property.

The third point will be that no discrimination shall be made by the Soviet against foreigners having bona fide claims against Russia, and that holders of Russian bonds must be treated in a similar manner to foreigners owning property in Russia.

NEW CAPITAL URGED IN PLACE OF LISBON

LISBON, Feb. 24.—Señor Silva, the Premier, after the return to Lisbon of the government, made a statement in Parliament explaining why it had been thought best to leave the capital temporarily. The principal reason was to obtain better conditions under which to take energetic measures, not only to prevent the imminent revolutionary movement, but also to insure permanent public order.

The proposed new seat of the government was Coimbra, 110 miles northeast of Lisbon.

Fletcher Is Reinstated. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Arthur Fletcher, former shortstop and captain of the Philadelphia National League team who was out of the game last season, has been reinstated by Judge Landis, according to information received today by President Baker. Mr. Baker said he would get in touch with Fletcher immediately, and hoped that he would be able to go south with the team March 7.

Japan Invites Indiana Men

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 24.—A trip to Japan by the Indiana University basketball team, to play the University of Waseda team at Tokyo, is practically assured. University department heads are making arrangements for the team to be sent to the faculty. The Japanese have guaranteed \$12,570 for expenses of 16 men. Present plans provide that the Indiana team shall leave here late in March.

Victory for Daylight Saving

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 24.—An effort to get the state Legislature to pass a measure making Standard Time the standard time of Rhode Island and thereby preventing any local daylight saving ordinances, was defeated in the Rhode Island Senate yesterday by a vote of 22 to 17, after a long debate.



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RUSSIAN RELIEF HIGHLY PRAISED

Australian Professor in London Describes Problems

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Special Cable).—Confirmation of the story brought back by Sir Benjamin Robertson from the area of food shortage in Russia is afforded by Prof. Meredith Atkinson, who has been six weeks in the same region in behalf of the Australian fund for destitute children and who is now passing through England on his way to Melbourne via America.

Interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent today, he expressed the highest admiration for the efforts of the American and British relief workers. They now, he said, are making a great effort to rush up three months food supplies against the breaking up of the frost, which is due the latter part of next month when transport difficulties will be enormously increased. Food trains are getting through very slowly on the railways but they do eventually reach the stations to which they are consigned.

The greatest difficulty is with the sledges in which the grain goes on into the interior from railway stations, as horses are getting so scarce in spite of endeavors now in progress to collect additional animals from all parts of southern Russia. Prof. Atkinson proceeds to New York after leaving England and spends some time in Boston.

RUSSIANS CONFER ON FOREIGN POLICY

HELSINGFORS, Feb. 24 (Central News by Cable).—It is stated that the Russian Soviet Government has convened a conference at Moscow of all Russian federal states to consider the question of foreign policy.

Troops Oversee Unloading Coal

NATICK, R. I., Feb. 24.—Twelve cavalrymen from Troop C, on guard duty at the textile plants, went to Apponaug today to oversee the unloading of coal at the Apponaug Company's mills. They will return tonight. Searchlights have been mounted on the roof of mills here as an aid in the event of a night disturbance.

Mrs. Gibbons at Ford Hall, Sunday. Helen Davenport Gibbons, wife of Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, historian, will be the speaker at the Ford Hall Forum Sunday night. Her topic will be "Understanding the French People." Mrs. Gibbons has achieved considerable reputation as a writer. "The Red-Rugs of Tarsus" and "A Little Grey Home in France" being two of her best known works.

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NEED OF AMENDING WAGE LAW SEEN

Commission Chairmen Declares
Power to Enforce Decrees
Should Be Included

In order that the minimum wage law may be effectively, economically and equitably administered it should be amended to give the commission a mandatory power for the enforcement of its decrees, said Edward Fisher, chairman of the Minimum Wage Commission, appearing before the legislative committee on Social Welfare yesterday in support of the recommendation of the Department of Labor and Industries to this effect.

Explaining the object of the bill, B. Leroy Sweetser, Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries, said the experience of the past year had revealed that it is impossible to enforce decrees and that unfairness results in many cases from the provisions of the present law. In the past the department has conferred with employers and has effected agreements, he said, but last year compliance was not obtained as easily.

Source of Unfairness
With regard to the present law providing that employers who do not abide by the decrees of the commission be advertised, Mr. Sweetser declared that many concerns, particularly those which do not deal directly with the public, do not care whether they are advertised or not. The unfairness develops when one concern applies the decree and his competitor does not. Increased cost arises from continual investigation and re-investigation to determine whether firms are complying. These conditions would be remedied by a mandatory provision, Mr. Sweetser declared.

Going into detail, Mr. Fisher said that the law provides, briefly, for a mandatory law with a penalty on any employer who does not abide by the decree. It gives an employee right to legal action to recover money not paid under the decree. It appeared, he said, that a mandatory provision is necessary that the law be effectively, economically and equitably applied. Under the proposed change, he said, the employer, the employee and the public are provided safeguards already in the law.

Unfair to State
Taking up the three points of his argument, Mr. Fisher said that, from the equitable point of view, the law does not affect all concerns alike. He declared that many manufacturers have said, "put teeth in the law so that my neighbor must abide by it, and I will abide by it."

Economically, he said, it is unfair to the State to have to spend double and treble the amount of money for enforcement because of necessary inspections and reinspection of concerns, and for advertising. He expressed the opinion, when questioned, that the mandatory provision would tend to decrease expense.

On the effectual side, he declared, the law will become a laughing stock unless it is strengthened, adding that the Legislature had not put the mandatory provision in the first law because of doubt of constitutionality and a desire to progress slowly in the enactment of such legislation.

BRIDGE FAVORED AS WAR MEMORIAL

City of Boston Abandons Intention
of Building Island

The city of Boston has abandoned any intention of building an island and open air auditorium in the Charles River basin as a war memorial but is willing to cooperate with the State to facilitate the construction of a memorial bridge there, it was made known yesterday at a hearing before the committee on military affairs. H. M. Pakulski, representing Mayor Curley, appeared before the committee to favor a bill calling for the appointment of a commission to consider the advisability of erecting a bridge over the Charles River at Massachusetts Avenue to be maintained forever by the State as a war memorial.

Arthur D. Little, sponsor of the bill, agreed to amend it on the Mayor's

DRY ENFORCEMENT AGAIN IN RHODE ISLAND ASSEMBLY

New Measure Is Sent to House Judiciary Committee
in Which Last Year's Measure
Was Defeated

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Need for concerted action by both advocates of law and order, and prohibitionists was shown in the general assembly on Tuesday, when a prohibition enforcement act, introduced in the House of Representatives, was referred to its judiciary committee. The first fight on the bill was over the question of whether it should be sent to the judiciary or the committee on special legislation. A vote of 47 to 25 sent it to the former. It was this same judiciary committee which thwarted enforcement legislation last June by voting not to bring out the bill.

Exactly what is meant by this vote is not manifest. Some of the men who voted to commit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, must, of course, be credited with a sincere belief in its being the proper committee to consider the bill.

It was predicted that the bill would be an organization measure to meet the demands of overwhelming sentiment, which insists that, irrespective of individual views on prohibition, the enforcement law, of which there is much in this State, save federal law, is essential to common decency. Hence the Republican leaders, who dominate

suggestion so that the Governor might still name the majority of members of the commission but that the Mayor of Boston might name one member and the Mayor of Cambridge might name one member. No one spoke in opposition to the bill, although nearly all of the proponents agreed that they favored the most careful consideration of the whole war memorial problem rather than hard and fast commitment to the provisions of the particular bill which they asked.

Mr. Little explained that he offered his proposition in order to place before the committee some definite, constructive recommendation. He had serious objections to the forms of memorials already mentioned, and felt that the bridge would be in all respects appropriate.

PLAYGROUND SITE PROPOSAL OPPOSED

Protest Made Against Using
Cherry Street Land

Vigorous protest was made yesterday before the Boston Street Commissioners by residents of the South End against the formal taking of land for a public playground at Cherry Street and Shawmut Avenue. B. Preston Clark, treasurer of the Lincoln House Association, representing 500 citizens, said that the playground site favored three years ago by the Board of Park and Recreation Commissioner was entirely unquiet to the purpose.

The Rev. Charles B. Geisler of the Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church favored the selection of the Cherry Street site on the ground that the site endorsed by the park department adjoined the parish school of his church and was directly across Shawmut Avenue from the Walte public school.

When the street commissioners finally called for a vote by the citizens who crowded the hearing room of the commission, 45 voted against taking the site recommended by the park commissioners, while four, one of them the Rev. Mr. Geisler, voted against it. In reply to Mr. Geisler's declaration that he could have had hundreds of his parishioners present to favor the Cherry Street site, Mr. Clark of the Lincoln House, declared that a vote taken by the people of the district would show overwhelming opposition to a playground being located at the place proposed.

The street commissioners, who are asked to make the formal taking of land for playground and school sites, do not believe they have much option in the matter of passing upon the wisdom of sites chosen by the park board or the School Committee. They did not state, however, what their action would be in the present playground dispute, but said they would take the matter under advisement.

STATE TO HAVE GAME PRESERVE

Wenham Man Presents 200-Acre
Tract to Massachusetts

Establishment of a game preserve, to be administered by the State Department of Conservation, has been made possible by the gift of a 200-acre tract of land in Foxford to the commonwealth by Dr. John H. Phillips, an ornithologist of Wenham. The land surrounds Crooked Pond and is marked by a wide variety of surface features including rocky ridges, swamps, a high plateau, and some fine young pine and hemlock growth, making excellent grouse cover.

It is announced that measures will be taken to increase the wild life on the land without closing it as a reservation. Certain portions, however, will be made a sanctuary. "In recent years the creation of large private estates, the establishment of sanctuaries, and the posting of land by individuals, has gone forward rapidly," says the Department of Conservation.

This plan for administering state lands, it continues, is in operation already in the most recent additions to the State forests, suitable parts being reserved as sanctuaries, other portions laid out as public camp sites and still other portions open for other purposes. With these considerations in mind, and as an example and inducement to other land owners to do likewise, says the department, Dr. Phillips has led the way with his gift.

WOMAN DRY AGENT ASKS MORE POWER

Mrs. Brigham of Cambridge,
Says Enforcement Is Success

"It is absolutely untrue to say that prohibition cannot be enforced," said Mrs. Walter Brigham of Cambridge, recently appointed special prohibition agent by Elmer B. Potter, director of prohibition enforcement for New England. "It can be, and is being successfully enforced now. I will admit that prohibition officers are seriously handicapped in the carrying out of their investigations by the present laws, or lack of laws."

"For example, I might see a druggist sell a pint of liquor to a woman who offered no prescription. If I followed her and demanded that she give up the liquor I could not force her to do so. She may be so frightened that she will, but if the liquor is not in my possession I cannot accuse the druggist of illegal sale. If, however, I can prove two such cases of illegal sale, a warrant may be issued against him."

"If the anti-saloon league bill, which is now before the Legislature, becomes a law, it will provide a means for enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. The federal law provided for nationwide prohibition, but the enforcement of it naturally must be left to the individual states. The Massachusetts state laws have been more lax than those of almost any other state."

FARMERS TO COOPERATE IN HANDLING OF FIVE PRODUCTS

Three barrels of New Hampshire apples in State Map

Movement Started in New Hampshire About a Year Ago
Proposes to Do Business on Carload Basis
Instead of in Small Quantities

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The farmers' cooperative movement, which started a year ago in New Hampshire, has adopted a new policy for its second year of activity, by which its operations will be confined to the handling of five products, namely, apples, hay, eggs, wool and potatoes. Headquarters are now being moved from Concord, the state capital, to Manchester, the commercial center of the State, and plans are under way for a large expansion of business and the handling of the five major products on a carload basis instead of in small quantities.

The movement is managed by a farmers' cooperative society which is controlled by practical farmers. The general manager is James C. Farmer, formerly deputy state secretary of agriculture, and the president is Fred N. Rogers, for several years president of the state grange.

Another new policy to be inaugurated is the creation of an advisory board, consisting of county farm agents who are in direct touch with farm conditions. The principal object of the organization is to pool the buying and marketing resources of the

farmers of the entire State, to arrange group production and to arrange for standardized packing and grading of crops. This results in the organization obtaining higher prices than the individual farmers would be able to obtain.

In the last 10 months the organization has marketed \$90,000 worth of farm products. A commission of 10 per cent on small lots and 5 per cent on carload lots is taken to defray expenses of the association. Apples are shipped in car lots and standards of grading are in effect to guarantee quality. Packing plants are being established at various points in the State to serve as centers of marketing. During the past season, when the ordinary market price for low-grade apples was 45 to 50 cents per 100 pounds, the minimum price obtained by the cooperative was 75 cents.

New Government Park Proposed
TORONTO, Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)—Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, has recommended the appointment of a commission to take over Presqu'île Point, near Cobourg, on Lake Ontario, for the purpose of operating the Point as a government park.

Foundation Nets \$500,000 in Its
First Month
Five hundred thousand dollars, one-half of the quota set for the United States, has been raised in the first month of the drive for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, according to a congratulatory telegram received by the Massachusetts Division headquarters, from the National Headquarters in New York City.

Massachusetts has raised approximately \$30,000 of the assessed \$85,000 in the first month, and many districts have not yet reported. Over 100 committees have been formed and are at work all over the state, and expressions of public interest, in the form of checks, are still coming in.

All of the offerings have been voluntary, from admirers of Woodrow Wilson, or from people who are in sympathy with the aim of the Foundation. The materialization of the idea has broadened far beyond the thought of a mere tribute to the former President. The Foundation is to be the means of providing award for distinguished public service. The income from the Foundation will furnish a sort of American Nobel Prize to be awarded from time to time to men whose ambition it is to "enable the world to live more amply, with greater vision, with a finer spirit of hope and achievement."

Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson, executive director of the Massachusetts division, declares that the response has been unusually gratifying in the last two weeks. One-time service men who admired Mr. Wilson have been enthusiastic contributors.

The Massachusetts division plans to retain the headquarters office at 101 Tremont Street for two months more, or until the full quota has been reached.

FINDING RESERVED ON LOWELL POLICE ISSUE

After a hearing yesterday in the Supreme Court, Judge Jenney reserved his decision in the petition of Mayor George H. Brown of Lowell and W. C. Macbrayne, nearly appointed chief of police, to prevent the Municipal Council of Lowell from holding further hearings on Mr. Macbrayne's appointment. Mayor Brown named Mr. Macbrayne chief to succeed Redmond Welch, whom the Mayor removed from office and preferred charges against. Mr. Welch was given a hearing upon his removal, but no decision has been rendered. The Municipal Council contends that by the new city charter it has the right to approve or reject appointments of the Mayor. Mayor Brown claims on the other hand that under the city charter the office became automatically vacant when the Mayor took charge of city affairs and that Mr. Macbrayne's appointment as temporary chief immediately upon Mayor Brown's assuming office was legal. This question is expected to go to the full court for settlement.

Conversion of Cruiser Sought
QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 23—A resolution asking Congress to order that the battle cruiser Lexington, now about 30 per cent completed at the Fore River Works here, be converted into an airplane ship, has been prepared by Mayor William A. Bradford. The Mayor has called a citizens' meeting in the assembly hall of the City of Quincy today for tonight, at which he will ask popular endorsement of the resolution.

Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

UNDOUBTEDLY Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester, in the Fourth Congressional District, and Leicester of the Third District, will be a candidate for re-election. Congressman Winslow, while not exactly an institution of the Republican Party of Worcester County, is serving his fifth term in the National House of Representatives.

Congressman Winslow has sought, most naturally, to please his constituents, especially those of the party which has honored him repeatedly. The Fourth Congressional, or "Worcester District," has had a habit of wobbling politically, and while Mr. Winslow had an easy victory owing to the tidal wave of 1920, it is recalled that he had a far different experience in 1918.

But friends of the Worcester Congressman figure that he can go back to the lower house in Washington if all goes well. Worcester's present Mayor, Peter F. Sullivan, a Democratic campaigner, who has proved his ability to carry Worcester on municipal tickets, has been turning his face toward Washington for many a day. Were Sullivan to determine to make an effort to go to Washington from the Worcester District the outcome would be interesting, at all events.

In the Fifth District John Jacob Rogers of Lowell has been elected to five different congresses. He has made a good record, and there are hints that he may be put forward in the immediate future for a still higher position in the next two years. He is a ready campaigner and fluent and convincing on the stump, and were he to decide to list to the call of party duty, and consent to being groomed for a different sort of Washington race, there is little doubt he would not prove a disappointment.

Mayor Curley maintains a profound silence, or such it is considered by his political followers who frequent City Hall, regarding several important places in the city service which he will fill sooner or later. No one knows better than does Mr. Curley that he owes his election as Mayor to no other campaigner or campaign manager than James M. Curley.

Mr. Curley realizes very keenly that in his campaign last December the so-called Democratic leaders of the city were at first almost to a man with Joseph C. Pelletier. He remembers that when Mr. Pelletier was withdrawn so dramatically from the mayoralty race the reputed leaders flocked well nigh "en masse" to John R. Murphy's side in the contest.

Hence the seeming indifference and independence of the Mayor today to announce his selections for several important places yet to be filled at City Hall. The "state makers," of course, are busy and circulating rumors that this man and that man are to be appointed and the City Hall corridors adjoining the Mayor's offices are filled with patriotic "barkises" but Mr. Curley does not speak nor will he until he is ready to do so of his own accord.

"Former District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier may run for the Democratic nomination for governor," "Former District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier may run for district attorney as a vindication," say flying political rumors. One thing is certain, the former district attorney now has the opportunity to run.

PEPPER, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The Legislature has passed a bill to amend the law relating to the sale of liquor, which will take effect on July 1, 1922.

The bill provides that no person shall sell or give away liquor to any person who is under the age of 21 years, or who is intoxicated.

The bill also provides that no person shall sell or give away liquor to any person who is a habitual drunkard, or who is a person of bad character.

The bill further provides that no person shall sell or give away liquor to any person who is a person of bad character, or who is a person of bad character.

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JUNTAS IN SPAIN LOSE PRIVILEGES

Elation at Downfall of Maura Cabinet Turned to Sorrow at Abridgment of Power

MADRID, Spain, Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence)—The military juntas were greatly elated at the success they achieved in bringing down the Maura government on the question of a decree put forward by Mr. La Cierva as Minister of War, greatly modifying the constitutional practice and powers of these army officers' societies, which decree King Alfonso had hesitated to sign. The situation seemed temporarily to bring about much more cohesion in the various juntas, those of the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery and all the rest of the provincial and Madrid juntas and the juntas of the army of Morocco.

In recent times there had appeared to be a lack of cohesion among the juntas, and some said they were on the decline. This was said to be largely due to internal jealousies, the infantry junta having displayed an anxiety to take the initiative continually and to provoke trouble. The cavalry looked with indifference upon some of these proceedings. The junta of the Morocco army had displayed disapproval of many things that had taken place at junta headquarters at Madrid. However, for a brief period the crisis, and the success seemingly achieved at first, had the effect of unifying the various juntas, though the cavalry was disposed to remain critical. The Morocco junta signified its adhesion, and the presidents of the provincial juntas came into Madrid to give personally the support of their various associations.

Disturbances occurred in the streets of Madrid, and it was evident that the people were strongly against the juntas; there were reports that more divisions had occurred in the junta ranks, and that the cavalry especially disapproved of the length to which the infantry seemed prepared to carry their efforts.

At this time another version of what took place when Mr. Maura, the resigning Premier, appeared before the King to present the cabinet's resignation, came into circulation. It was stated, apparently very plausibly, that after Mr. La Cierva had returned to the cabinet and reported that the King hesitated to sign, and when shortly afterward Mr. Maura presented himself to the monarch with the ministry's resignation in his hand, the King was greatly astonished and declared that his action had been completely misunderstood. His Majesty said that to show he was entirely in accord with the action of the cabinet, he proposed to sign the decree immediately; but Mr. Maura said that it was then too late, that the cabinet had come to a definite decision affecting the most vital interests of the country, and that it would be difficult to go back on it.

The King argued a little and said again that if Mr. Maura believed that the signing of the decree was essential to the government remaining at its post he would sign at once. Mr. Maura replied that the decision was final and the cabinet had resigned. The King at once placed himself in communication with the heads of the juntas, and advised their submission; at the same time he considered the possibilities of inducing the cabinet to return to its duties, or to substitute

another. The King's idea was believed to be that as the War Minister and the juntas could not be reconciled the best thing to do if possible was to restore the Maura cabinet without Mr. La Cierva. On the other hand, if Mr. Maura should refuse to continue without Mr. La Cierva, the King thought, a Sanchez Guerra ministry might be formed, and he asked Mr. Cambo, Finance Minister, if he would take part in such a government.

Evidently as the result of internal dissensions the juntas immediately gave way; the decree was published and the Maura ministry again accepted office. The decree stripped the juntas of many of their old privileges, but did not by any means extinguish them. In their letters of submission there appeared to be a difference between the attitude of the infantry and that of other sections. The infantry junta declared that in order not to appear as the only rebellious and seditious element, the junta had resolved not to oppose the modifications of its powers. But it reserved the right always to state its case to the officers of the infantry, even though it were only upon a matter of the modification of the regulations.

There is a feeling that, in spite of what has taken place, trouble with the juntas is by no means over, and their newspaper organ declares that if the attitude of the War Minister remains the same, the juntas will act just as before.

SOVIET STARTS TRADE WITH NORWAY FIRMS

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Jan. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The Russian commercial delegation now in Norway states that the "fund of the People's Commissariat" is now beginning its operations in Norway and is ready to receive money for dispatch to all towns in Soviet Russia at the exchange which the new Russian State Bank regularly communicates. This is only the commencement of more normal and extended work.

The commercial delegation has recently been in negotiation with several of the largest private banks in Norway in reference to starting an account for the Russian State Bank and the plan has been favorably received. The Norwegian accounts of the Russian State Bank are to be based upon "autumn" rates, which Russia receives from abroad for her export. The sale of Norwegian fish to Russia since the conclusion of the commercial agreement is not generally considered satisfactory. The Russian buyer has bought about 2000 tons of the state's salted fish in the north of the country, of the value of 350,000 kroner, and 3000 tons of salmon and 300 tons of fresh fish from private concerns in the same district, value about 450,000 kroner. These purchases have all been effected at prices which leave heavy losses for the vendors.

CARUSO FUND TO AID MUSICAL EDUCATION

NEW YORK Feb. 24—Walter Damrosch, music conductor; Antonio Scotti, singer; Otto H. Kahn, financier, and George W. Wickersham, formerly United States Attorney-General, are among the 20 men and women named as incorporators of the Caruso American Memorial Foundation.

A fund of \$1,000,000 will be raised "to encourage the musical education of students and artists for the purpose of developing the highest musical talent by aiding students."

FRENCH CAPITAL TO EXPLOIT COAL AREAS IN UPPER SILESIA

British and American Finances Will Be Invested in Vast German Concerns, Particularly Those on Territory Which Is No Longer German

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence)—Changes and development in the vital industrial area of Upper Silesia continue to be discussed in the German financial press. Reports of participation of American, British, French and even Japanese capital in the old established German colliery and steel companies or in the more recently founded Polish industrial concerns circulate but seem to lack any very stable foundation. It is evident that French capital is determined to exploit the coal fields existing in the Upper Silesia territory now accorded Poland and not unlikely that American and British capital will be invested in some of the vast German concerns, more particularly those situated on territory which is no longer German. But up to the present foreign capital, although big commercial schemes are certainly being prepared, has not yet been invested in any noteworthy extent.

It is curious to note what insistence is placed on the importance of preventing the "foreigning" of the big German industrial concerns of Upper Silesia. Foreign capital by all means—as a guarantee against Polish expropriation but the overwhelming majority of the shares must continue to be held by Germans—such is the theory on which negotiations with American and British capitalists are being conducted on the German side.

Struggle of Capitalists
Recent efforts of British capital to acquire an interest in the well-known Bismarckhütte (the Bismarck Forge) are represented here as having failed, whereas, on the other hand, it is admitted that the Count Dönhofsberg concern has now passed under English control and English methods of administration are shortly to be introduced there. The "Berliner Börsen-Zeitung" publishes an interesting description of the struggle of American, British, French, Italian and Japanese capitalists for a share in the ownership and control of the vast and extremely rich Upper Silesian industrial area.

In Bourse. The interest taken abroad in Upper Silesian stock is proved once again by the decision of the Paris stock exchange to publish quotations of all Upper Silesian shares. France (with the vigorous support of Poland) and Great Britain are competing keenly for predominance in the industrial area, while it is also clear that Americans, Japanese and Italians, who are also strongly represented at the moment in Upper Silesia, are equally determined to obtain opportunities of investing the considerable sums of capital which they have at their disposal.

English Activity Growing
"The British seem now at least to be as keenly interested in the industrial concerns situated in the eastern part of Upper Silesia as the French who have been firmly established there for some time past. English activity in Upper Silesia grows daily, and vast commercial projects are represented as likely to be put into effect during the present year. Important British business men and financiers are traveling through Upper Silesia forming associations, and preparing schemes which are bound to result in the increase of British influence. England has also recently acquired a considerable interest in the Jugo-Slav industries, and contemplates dominating Hungarian industry and finance. The threads are everywhere visible."

"The Börsen-Zeitung" recalls the interesting fact that British economic activity in Upper Silesia has a historical parallel in the association which existed a century ago between British financiers and engineers and the Upper-Silesian industry which was then in its infancy. The aim of the foreign capitalists in Upper Silesia is, of course, to increase the markets for Upper Silesian coal and products. An increased demand is expected from Poland, Lithuania, Letland, Russia and the Benelux generally. The growth of the commercial relations between Russia and Upper Silesia is a very striking recent development. Russia has been rolling stock and locomotives, and large orders for them have lately been given to Upper Silesian firms.



Drawn from photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.
Dr. Fridtjof Nansen

High Commissioner of the International Committee for Russian Relief who emphasizes the need for grain in the affected areas

GRAIN FOR RUSSIA, IS NANSEN PLEA

Denies Report That Soviet Has Diverted Trains

GENEVA, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the High Commissioner of the International Committee for Russian Relief, when passing through Geneva recently, gave to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor some details of the situation in Russia and the way in which the work of relief is being carried out. Dr. Nansen was particularly anxious to reply to some of the calumnies which had been circulated with regard to the work.

The source of these, he declared, was Helsinki, and they appeared to have been circulated for some obscure political reason. Whoever was responsible had done a great deal of harm and had to answer for the hardship of millions of fellow creatures. It had been repeatedly stated that the Red armies had gained possession of, and eaten, the first consignment of grain, but in reply to his inquiries he found that no grain had been sent by the route indicated. There need be no doubt, Dr. Nansen said, on the part of anyone that the grain sent into Russia was being distributed to the people.

Grain Is Safe
The Soviet Government had themselves taken responsibility for the railway transport and guaranteed payment if any deficiency were discovered. As soon as a consignment was ready in Poland the Soviet Government was notified and wagons were sent to the frontier. At first the train was accompanied by representatives of the relief organizations, but it had been found best to leave the matter solely to the Soviet Government. The grain was weighed on dispatch and the vans were sealed with three seals. The grain was again weighed on arrival. If any was missing the government paid.

At present, Dr. Nansen said, only one thing was necessary, and that was grain. With grain the Russian peasant could get food. Also it was much easier to distribute than anything else. Miscellaneous foods were too difficult to control. They might even do more harm than good. The distribution was made on the basis of one pound of flour per person per day and this was given out in weekly rations.

Seed for Spring Sowing
The peasants were well accustomed to the handling of flour and could tell whether they got their rations correctly. In return for the flour they gave up food cards which had been distributed. The distribution was made through a local man, who, if he failed to hand in the correct number of receipts, was not allowed to distribute again.

There were plenty of mills and elevators along the Volga, and the milling was done on the spot, the people doing the work being paid in grain so that the milling was done for nothing. In some places, however, the people had been so long without food as to be unable to make bread, and the relief workers had arranged to have ruskas made for distribution where bakeries existed. It was thought that this would be the best method of distribution in future.

As to what was still to be done, Dr. Nansen said he had computed that, using the full capacity of the railways, 600,000 tons of grain could be carried in before May, by which time it must be finished. This was enough to save 8,000,000 or 7,000,000 people. But from this 600,000 tons must be taken the spring sowing, 400,000 tons, which left only 200,000 for food. They had to decide how much should be used each way, and they knew that if there was not sufficient sowing there would be a worse food shortage next year.

JEWES COMPLAIN OF LATVIA TO LEAGUE

GENEVA, Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Consideration of the declarations by the governments of Latvia and Lithuania concerning the rights of minorities in their respective countries has been postponed until the next session of the Council of the League of Nations, which probably will be held in April.

The committee of Jewish delegations has, in this connection, submitted to the League detailed memoranda in which it enumerates all the instances of repressions alleged to have been practiced in Latvia against the Jews, especially against refugees returning to the country.

In the memorandum relating to Lithuania, the committee emphasizes the significance of the action of Lithuania in voluntarily granting full national autonomy to the Jewish minority, and expresses the wish that this action should receive international sanction.

IRRIGATION PROPOSED OF 2,000,000 ACRES

SPOKANE Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals has completed a detailed personal inspection of what is known as the Columbia basin irrigation project. This project covers several counties just west of Spokane, located in a great bend of the Columbia River, and is for the ultimate purpose of irrigating about 2,000,000 acres of semi-arid lands of remarkable natural fertility. General Goethals has thus far expressed no opinion of the feasibility of the project.

WAGE CUTS FACE LABOR IN BRITAIN IF EMPLOYEES WIN

Builders Ask Reduction and Workers Are Not in Position to Resist Demands—Actors Keep Their Wage Agreement and Strengthen Position

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 24 (Special)—Although the country is particularly free from industrial strife at the moment, the general situation is by no means encouraging.

The condition of workers will be made more difficult by demands submitted by different groups of employers with the object of either reducing wages or of increasing the working hours. Perhaps the most formidable, certainly one of the most formidable, is the demand of the shipbuilding employers, who desire to withdraw the special war wage of 25s. 6d. per week granted engineers, boilermakers, shipwrights and other shipbuilders from 1915 onward.

Angry protest meetings are being held on the Tyne, the Tees and the Clyde and elsewhere, but the unions are obviously not in a position to fight. Not only are they weakened financially in supporting their unemployed members, but there is little shipbuilding going on.

The war wage which comes up for discussion at Carlisle is made up of a number of advances varying from 3s. to 8s., and total in the aggregate 36s. 6d. per week. Quite a majority of newspapers have made this figure into 33s. 6d. under a misapprehension, and have included 7s.—a 4s. and a 3s.—granted by the committee on production on basis rates.

The first line of attack on the hours question seems to have fallen upon the building industry, who are fortunate in the enjoyment of a 44-hour week. Here the employers are not quite so optimistic as to the result; certain it is that the building trades unions will put up a fight.

Unlike the majority of other unions, their funds are in a relatively good condition; unemployment has made no great inroads upon their finances. Be-

BRITISH AID TO GREECE CHEERS CONSTANTINISTS

Writer Declares Situation in Greece Worse Than Ever—Reports of Atrocities Committed on Turks Untrue, It Is Said—Treatment of Turks

SMYRNA, Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The political horizon of Greece seemed some time ago covered with thick, dark clouds. The two great opposing sections of the Greek press—Venelist and Gounarist—are sustaining two policies in regard to the actual situation of Greece. The Venelists are extremely pessimistic concerning the success eventually to be achieved by the Government of Athens. The Gounarists are, on the contrary, optimistic, believing that King Constantine will be able to overcome all existing difficulties and finally attain realization of the Greek aspirations. This belief has been greatly strengthened by the fact that England raised the financial embargo which was enforced upon Greece by the Allies last January and allowed the Gounarist Government to raise a loan of £15,000,000 in England.

The Venelist papers, however, do not attach much importance to this reported British loan, and regard the situation in Greece as vague and precarious as ever. Speaking about the attitude of the great powers toward Greece a leading newspaper says: "What is the disposition of the Allies in regard to the Eastern question? To what extent are they in favor of the Greek point of view? . . . The policy conducted by England in the East has at present assumed a very clear and definite character. The only issue which causes England a good deal of anxiety is the freedom of the Straits. This is the fundamental basis of the British policy. . . . Should England succeed in her aim, she will not be mindful of anything else. There was a time when Lord George was openly declaring from the tribune of the British Parliament: 'Greece should be the successor and the heir of the Turkish Empire.' Today all this is vanished."

Many things have been said for and against the Greek administration in Anatolia. Reports have been prepared to establish "atrocities" committed by the Hellenic army on the Turkish population. The third Turkish "Black Book" has been recently published in which are told stories of wrongs said to have been committed against the Turks in the regions of Greek occupation. It is a known fact that whenever Turks become engaged in massacring their Christian subjects they proceed to make a great noise and endeavor to pose as the victims, this impudent action is for the sole purpose of making the world forgetful of the fearful Turkish horrors.

As a matter of fact, of course, everything under Greek rule is not cheerful and encouraging for the reason that the country was, before the Hellenic occupation, rendered desolate by the Turks and a continued state of war has not given opportunity for reconstruction, and rehabilitation. But speaking of the character of the Greek administration, we can safely say that the Turks are treated fairly and kindly. Turkish prisoners enjoy good treatment at the hands of the Greek authorities, the sick and weak ones receiving the best medical care and nourishment and the Greek high command makes every effort in its power for the welfare of the Turkish prisoners. These prisoners are given every consideration possible under the circumstances, and many of them are appreciative of this. Recently a local newspaper published a letter of thanks to the authorities written by a Turkish officer prisoner for himself and on behalf of his fellow unfortunates; some among them were grateful for the work of the Greeks in exterminating Turkish brigandage, under which they also had suffered. In the settlement of difficulties of any

kind between Turks and Greeks the authorities decide impartially, and many instances might be cited in illustration of this fact; but these few are sufficient enough to show that the Greek Administration in Anatolia is becoming a boon to Christians and Muhammadans equally.

TAKING POLITICS HOME TO VOTERS

British Women and Officials Arrange Educational Campaign

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 24 (Special)—The Joint Parliamentary Advisory Council, consisting of women and members of Parliament interested in social questions, who consult from time to time, has drawn up an interesting program for the coming season. Among the women who take an active part are Lady Abercromby, C.B.E., Lady Galloway, the Hon. Lady Lytton, and Mrs. Spencer. Sir Arthur Steel Maitland is president of the council. Mr. O'Grady, M.P., represents Labor and Mr. Raper, M.P., the Conservatives.

It has been felt for some time that the council was in danger of becoming too local in its work and interests; it is therefore proposed that any members of Parliament associated with the council shall be invited to nominate one or more representatives interested in social and industrial conditions in the constituencies. The committee so formed will:

1. Sift and draw up on nonpartisan and impartial lines information on social measures coming before Parliament and likely to be of interest at meetings in the constituencies;
2. Receive from parliamentary associates suggestions on points needing legislative amendment and, subject to the approval of the executive, to arrange for sub-committees to consider the same;
3. Answer inquiries and render available the information and literature at the disposal of the Joint Parliamentary Advisory Council.

By this means wider knowledge of these matters will be spread in the constituencies where the women electors will thus be encouraged to take greater personal interest in measures which especially affect them. The resolve to invite ladies from the Dominions to join the council has already borne fruit, Lady Finlay, wife of the Attorney-General of New Zealand, and Lady Mount, wife of the Chief Justice of New Zealand, having expressed their willingness to serve on one of the committees. The council is represented on Lady Astor's consultative committee, which has for its special object the concentration of all women's societies on a push in the same direction, and at the same moment, in furtherance of legislative reform on those matters in which there is steady agreement.

Women supporters of the government have a full program of organization for the coming year. In the country districts and in all the big provincial towns, there is a steady demand for speakers—especially those who will visit poorer districts, calling on the women in their cottages and holding impromptu conferences in parlors and when the weather is milder—in yards or gardens. The speaker who will address a large meeting in a hall is much easier to find than the woman who will not scorn half a dozen working women in a kitchen.

There is considerable demand for

"study circles." A speaker from headquarters takes up her residence in a locality for a month; arrangements are made for her to deliver a discourse once a week (the same lecture) at 10 centers; the following week she revisits the same places, discusses a different subject, and so on. By this means a certain continuity is achieved, questions can be answered, and interest is maintained. At the end of such a "study circle" in York-shire a local member of Parliament attended the last of the series and held an impromptu examination for the "class." Much amusement was caused by the desire of everyone to speak at once in answering his questions.

ALLIANCE CONDEMNS SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS

MONTREAL (Special Correspondence)—Sunday amusements, in particular motion picture houses, vaudeville shows and other theaters, were condemned in a report presented at the annual meeting of the Lord's Day Alliance of the Province of Quebec, held in Montreal. The report, which was unanimously adopted, stated that these places of amusement are leading the people to a contempt for all law, contrary to the best traditions of the British Empire. "While the problem of the theater is the greatest one in this Province," the report went on to say, "one of the most perplexing and persistent forms of Sunday work is that involved in the opening of small stores for the sale of ice-cream, soft drinks, groceries and small wares. The attitude of the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec with respect to this form of business has been that he is willing to grant permission for the enforcement of the Federal Lord's Day Act, but the initial legal steps must be taken by the municipal authorities or private individuals."

Boys Flout School Law

STRATFORD, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—Recent legislation raising the school age in Ontario to 15 has resulted in a busy season for the school attendance officers. Police court cases involving children, and parents have frequently arisen as a result of the new law. Where boys are required to work in order to help the family maintain itself, they are granted permits from the attendance officers to absent themselves from school. The act requires adolescents to return to school when not employed, but this provision of the law is found difficult of enforcement.

Last days of
February Furniture Sale
Reductions average one-fourth on regular stock
Reductions average one-half on special stock and discontinued articles
New Spring Furniture marked at right prices, based on the new low costs.

The John Shillito Company
CINCINNATI, OHIO

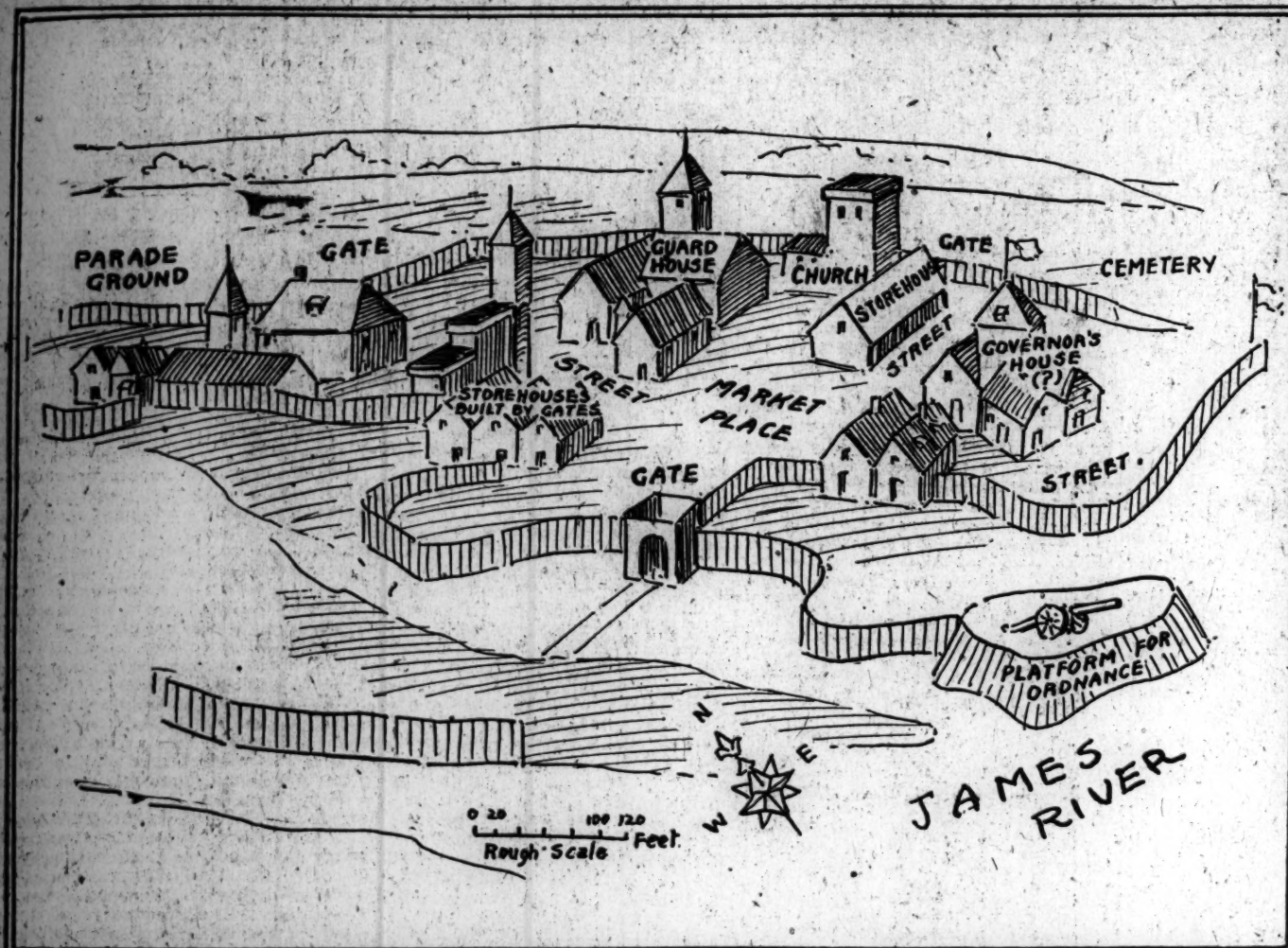
Save at
Hank's
MAIN ST. OPP. 12th St.
CIN.

Denton's
The House of Specialty Shops
Apparel—Complete and Correct
—for women who wish distinction without display and exclusiveness without undue expense.

The Lowry & Goebel Co.
FURNITURE
of Character at Popular Prices
Home of the Potted Plantation, a Fertilized Photograph
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A Household Word in Cincinnati since 1866
We've Grown with the City
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Jaeger Woolware
100% VIRGIN WOOL
Apparel and Novelties of All Pure Wool
—of a standard gained by forty years of effort to achieve the finest.
The name "Jaeger" identified with woolware is symbolic of the highest levels reached in modern wool craftsmanship—in texture, in style—in tailoring—and carries with it the assurance of an organization that has specialized in articles of pure wool to the total exclusion of all other fabrics.
For Men, Women and Children for every occasion and event.
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Accurate Historical Detail in Educational Films Worked Out by Yale Press



JAMESTOWN IN 1622
Based on contemporaneous Dutch print.

By MAE SAVELL CROY

WHETHER "history" brings to mind thoughts of stirring action or whether it conjures up long lists of dates depends entirely upon how you were taught this subject in your school days. The minds of most of us resort to the latter vision, or else we use the word to refer to something which is no longer to be reckoned with. "That's a matter of history," we say, and drop the subject.

So much for what you and I think of history. But our children and their conception of history in the years to come—ah, that's another and a more interesting matter. For no longer is history to be a collection of dates and statistics. The movies, that "bad boy" of the drama, is reforming, and, as so often happens in a reformation, he is giving us something very superior in a combination of moving pictures and history, two subjects hitherto far removed from each other.

In history we have a wonderful basis for drama, and American history is as stirring in emotional appeal as any moving picture play yet produced, and it is even more impressive by reason of the fact that it is the truth.

Yale University Now Fathers the "Bad Boy"

Yale University, through the Yale University Press, is fathering the "bad boy," and every man connected with the work is peculiarly fitted for his post, from George Parly Day, treasurer of Yale University, president and founder of Yale University Press, and president of the new company organized for making the pictures. The Chronicles of America Corporation, to Arthur Edwin Krows, who places himself last on the list, but whose work is important and particularly interesting because it is he who writes the scenarios, looks up myriads of references and decides which incidents are of vital worth and most impressive when portrayed on the screen.

"Why, long ago I thought of teaching with moving pictures," we hear you say, and of course you did, and so did many others; for upon asking Mr. Day who originated the idea of making moving pictures of American history, as it actually took place, he said, "Well, I don't know that any one person can claim the distinction. After we published the first ten volumes of the 'Chronicles of America,' letters came to us from all over the country suggesting that we picture the reading matter contained therein, so I suppose we may say that the public originated the idea."

Responsible for Authenticity

The two men with whom rests the responsibility of authenticity of the film, and who will see to it that no inaccuracies are put before the American people in the nation's history lessons are Dr. Max Farrand, professor of American history at Yale, and Dr. Frank Ellsworth Spaulding, Sterling professor of school administration and head of the department of education, also at New Haven. They will bear the title of editors-in-chief and will represent Yale's council's committee on publications. They will be assisted in an advisory capacity by eminent authorities representing public school, as well as university opinion.

In addition to Mr. Day and Mr. Krows, the members of the board of directors are: Elton Parks, formerly senior member of the law firm of Parks & McKinstry, and secretary of Yale University Press; Robert Glasgow, Sterling professor of school administration and head of the department of education, also at New Haven. They will bear the title of editors-in-chief and will represent Yale's council's committee on publications. They will be assisted in an advisory capacity by eminent authorities representing public school, as well as university opinion.

From the point of view of moving picture audiences something really fine may be expected from the combined efforts of Mr. MacAlarney, who will be general production manager of the new company, and Mr. Krows, formerly with the Vitaphone Company in the capacity of continuity editor.

The pictures are not designed to supplant textbooks but to make textbook material more interesting and more impressive. The original intention was to appeal to youths between the ages of 12 and 18, but the wide interest manifested by adults indicates that they are going to constitute a large percentage of the audience, and the outlook is that in a

few years there will be a citizenry more thoroughly familiar with the history of its country from the day of Columbus to the present time.

Own Studio Near New York

While the company will have its own studio in the vicinity of New York, it will make some of the pictures on the ground where the action took place if it is deemed expedient, but wherever they are made they will be correct as to details. H. A. Ogden, a recognized authority on costumes and antiquities, is making the drawings, and he is not only careful to have every visible element correctly pictured but he sends with each drawing exact information even to the colors used in a costume. Two years ago research was begun in public libraries, museums and private collections, but not until June of last year was the first scenario submitted to the editors. This scenario and the general plan of the work was discussed and deliberated on for a period of more than three months before it was decided to go ahead with it, and only then with the understanding that every word of the scenario and every foot of the finished picture should be approved by the men who were responsible for the work.

The first of these pictures, showing Columbus at the Court of Spain with his little son, and later his landing in the New World, his last days, and all that bears on this period, will be made in April of this year, and it is expected that the pictures will be ready for distribution by the early fall, or perhaps even sooner than that.

Dramatic Value Important

First, to determine on the facts of the historical story, then to arrange them for dramatic effectiveness, constitutes a very serious and trying job for the motion picture historian. For dramatic effectiveness, from the Yale point of view, is quite as important as anything else. The policy in the published "Chronicles of America" was to break away from the familiar dry-as-dust portrayal of history in terms of battles and dates; and its success there is an added reason why the sponsors of this new enterprise are insistent upon vividness of presentation.

Just what a responsible piece of work this is can hardly be realized by those who are not connected with it. For the printed page to inform you that Columbus discovered America in 1492 is simple enough, but to show in correct detail the actual happening means that exact information is required on the appearance of the ship, the character of the rigging, the costume of the sailors, the nature of the land they saw, the state of the weather and dozens of other details. There is no intention on the part of the men at the head of this work to destroy illusions which have

engendered and fostered patriotism. Paul Revere did not go alone on his famous ride to warn every Middlesex village and farm of the approach of the British, but Longfellow's famous poem, familiar to all readers, makes no mention of a companion, and the Chronicles of America Corporation will not destroy the patriotism which this poem arouses by denouncing it as untrue, though the scenes that are shown will be accurate in every detail. For instance, since knives and forks were not in use at the time our first settlers came to Jamestown, they will not be used at a table scene laid during this period.

The ordinary channels of research are insufficient to establish authenticity. In reconstructing the Jamestown of 1611, four years after the first permanent English settlement, the Yale technical staff had recourse principally to an old Dutch print purporting to show the massacre by the Indians in 1622. This print is the earliest known representation of the permanent English colony in America. In the far background of the scene some of the early houses and the stockade may be seen. Changes had taken place since 1611, houses had burned, others had been rebuilt. But there are traces of the original triangular fort by George Percy. Accordingly the particular section of the background was enlarged, the perspective sharpened, and the center of vision raised to give the effect of looking down into the town as represented. The result gave no details of streets or construction of houses that were not already available, but it did give the relative distances between the houses and a much better idea of the area within the stockade. Then with numerous documents and citations, structures represented. However, there must have been special buildings in Jamestown not described in the records, and to supply the deficiency here, the technicians had recourse to a remarkable plan of St. George's fort, built by the English captain George Popham, near the mouth of the Kennebec River in 1607. This map shows the arrangement of the buildings, their relative sizes, certain details of structure, and an appended key identifies them.

Mathematics of Jamestown

The Jamestown picture does not call for a complete reproduction of early Jamestown. But in order to understand that part which is necessary, one must be reasonably familiar with outlining sections. One little problem, therefore, was to find the area of the inclosure formed by the stockade of the fort. An early record established the dimensions as 420 feet by 300 feet by 300 feet. To determine this area compelled the continuity

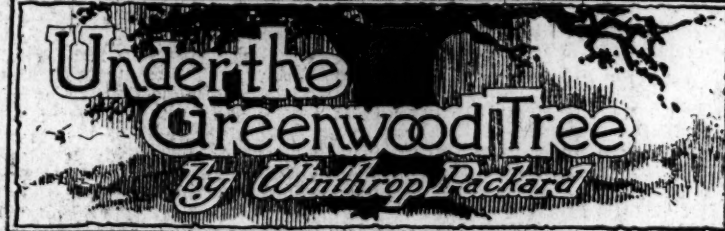
writer to brush up on geometry. Having done this, he proceeded with a reversed triangle of the same dimensions appended to the first to make a parallelogram, the area of which, according to the theorem, is equal to the product of its base and altitude. This being 126,000 square feet, half of it, or the area of one triangle, is 63,000 square feet. William Strachey, who seems to have been the first secretary of the colony, says that the area of the land was about half an acre. The English acre being 43,560 square feet, half of this would be 21,780 square feet, which is far less than the area found above. The computed area is something over 12.5 acres, and half an acre would have been far too cramped for the colonists who were at Jamestown then.

Not only will the pictures be authentic, but they will be as good as can be made from the standpoint of photography and lighting, yet there will be no effort to make them spectacular. They will not be exploited in terms of how much money was spent—or wasted—in the making nor will the name of a hitherto unknown

person, a moving picture "star," suddenly loom into unwarranted prominence for the simple purpose of making money. American history will be shown in such a way that the makers of it will overshadow any movie star who might be employed to portray George Washington or Abraham Lincoln or Molly Pitcher. Instead the pictures will be offered with relation to their value and the combination of such eminent authorities as Dr. Farrand and Dr. Spaulding, with the two men who have for years been connected with the writing and producing of some of the best moving pictures, cannot but be the means of making pictures as instructive as they are interesting and as appealing to all types of people.

American History in 100 Reels

The present plan is to produce 100 reels, the stories being told in from one to five reels, and every reel ending, serial like, on a question, thus holding the interest in what is to follow. Though each reel will be a complete history unit in itself, with a title



The Song of the Snow

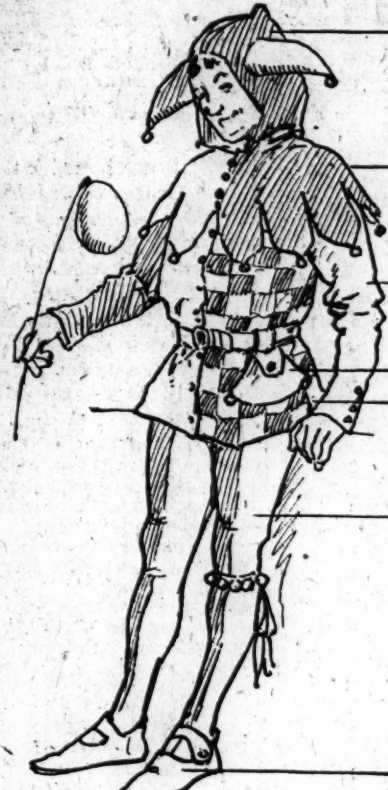
IN the dark before dawn I tramped forth to greet the day. The bare ground of February rang under my heel, its tone a prophecy of continued winter. Spring sends her scouts forward through the subsoil. You may note their presence by the feel of it underfoot, oftentimes when there is little hint of it in the air above. But there was no thought of spring underfoot now. Instead, in the iron earth and the perfectly still air above it, there was the patient expectation of continued cold. If the ground had come out on Candlemas Day he had sniffed it.

The still air through which the stars twinkled frostily had many calls in it. There was the one which came from the peat meadow a mile below. Born of a boiling spring at the base of a moraine, a brook purrs through this peat meadow so warm from the deep bosom of the earth that it defies the frost and lies open to the sky however severe the cold. The call of this open water came to me in waves not of sound but of scent, a cool, satisfying perfume of pure water.

The atmosphere of this winter dawn



Diego
Son of Columbus



COURT FOOL
(Portuguese)



SPANISH
LADY IN
WAITING

such associations as the Y. M. C. A. and K. C. C. and private homes. They will not be given general distribution in the theaters. Just how many schools are equipped to show moving pictures it is difficult to estimate, but the consensus of opinion among those who know most about the subject is that there are 15,000 moving-picture machines in use outside of the theaters. The percentage of schools so equipped is not large, but until now there has been little incentive for schools to own a moving-picture machine. With pictures like these offered to them, it will be a simple matter to work up interest and make arrangements for their display. Fortunately, there is now on the market a screen adapted for showing pictures with the small portable machine and without the necessity of darkening the room. It is called a trans-lux screen and the pictures are projected from the rear, and those in the audience will not be disturbed by the humming of the motor, as is the case when the machine is set in their midst.

The pictures will not be sold outright, but will be leased for a period of say 99 years, and several schools in a district may combine for the purpose of leasing a course.

The Child's Chronicles

So many pictures were needed, and so much research work required that it seemed advisable to in some way justify the huge expense necessary in carrying out the details, and so it was planned to make a child's version of the "Chronicles of America," certainly a master touch in economy. These books will soon be ready for the market and the public can look forward to a set of books which will prove as engaging for the child mind as the "Chronicles of America" have proved for the adult.

It is believed that these pictures will do much to Americanize the foreigner, for he will see just what this country was in 1492 and what those coming before him have done to make it what it is today. Few words will be necessary to create the desired impression, nor indeed could all the printed pages in the world and all the spoken lectures make so great an impression as a few reels of really good pictures.

To say that this enterprise of Yale's will revolutionize the moving picture industry may be a bit far-fetched, but certainly it will have a beneficial and lasting effect on the moving picture world, and it will to some degree, at least, make the motion picture producers reconsider their policies and methods and give to the American public pictures more worth while than most of those we have had foisted upon us. When Yale University has proved that the mind of the American people can appreciate worthy pictures, no commercial company will lose no time in competing with each other in improving the quality of their product, and after history, why not geography, physiology and many other subjects which could be so easily portrayed on the screen.

English Plays in Germany

The theaters of Berlin, Cologne, Dresden, Munich and Stuttgart are all enjoying considerable patronage. A curious circumstance and one proving that art has no geographical boundaries is that among the dramatists drawing the largest audiences in Germany are Shakespeare and Shaw. But other British playwrights are also being given a hearing.

of brook and odor of pine when there was no wind to bear them, there was, for him, who could read them aright, at once a revelation and a prophecy. Each day announcement is written across the rising curtain of dawn. As the stars fade the East speaks.

Following the scent of the pine to the wood entrance I watched the purple dusk of the horizon fall into dun clouds that mottled with old rose as the sun came behind them, sending their gray to the zenith, blotting out the blue.

The weather gods were writing the word "snow" all across the face of the sky. Sight and scent had promised it to me; deep under the pine I heard the wood beating time to its marching song. Just before a fall of snow the air is thus telephonic. It is as if the gray arch of the coming storm spread a sounding board high above from which fall echoes of all going on in the world. These mingle with the stillness of the wood without destroying it, rather they emphasize it.

Through this expectant quiet came a gentle tapping sound, beating out a steady tempo. It was only a brown leaf that tapped steadily against a limb where was no wind to make it move, seeming to do it of its own volition, marking time for invisible feet where it hung on a dwarf oak nearby. By and by it stopped moving, but the rhythm was taken up by another soft tapping in quicker time from something invisible in the trees above. It was long before I discovered the source of this—a hairy woodpecker. I well knew the rhythmic roll of this woodpecker's usual rapping. It resounds a mile through the wood-

land when he so wills. Never had I heard it so slow, so regular, so gentle, and so persistent as this. It took up the tapping of the brown leaf.

The tempo of this marching song of the oncoming snow quickened again as the woodpecker left me, flipping into the air and dematerializing before my eyes as woodpeckers can. I had followed him far to a grove of beech trees whose curled leaves still cling to slender twigs. These took up the movement, fairly twittering with the accelerated rhythm. Surely whatever was marching to this drum beat was coming at the double quick.

And as I listened here it began to ring to the sky, the primal pean of the arriving snow. You shall hear this best in a wood of deciduous trees which are loth to give up their leaves but hold them, dry and sonorous, the winter through. Among the beeches it beat down the twittering prophecy of the leaves with an elfin and chorus that thrilled high and clear as if to make the low-vaulted beech wood walk in ring. All through the hard wood as the ground rapidly whitened this song rang, varying in intensity and quality with the trees. Loudest of all it sang among the red oaks. It was not the rising wind of the storm rustling among the dried leaves, but the song of the fabled themselves, leaping to the ear as they touched the leaves. Here it shrilled a sonorous, melodious uproar, as if a million goblins shouted songs and beat oak leaf tom-toms with vigor. Thus was the prophecy which came in the dark of the hour before dawn, "announced by all the trumpets of the sky," fulfilled.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23 — Accompanied by Manager Connie Mack, pitchers and catchers of the Philadelphia Americans left there tonight for Eagle Pass, Tex., to begin spring training. They are scheduled to arrive Sunday night. The remainder of the Athletics' squad will start

MISS SPRINGTIME BEST OF ALL BREEDS AT BOSTON SHOW

Wire-Haired Fox Terrier Owned
by Homer Gage of Worcester
Wins Chief Honors

Miss Springtime, imported wire-haired fox terrier of Homer Gage of Worcester, was judged "best of all breeds" at the final session of the three-day dog show of the Eastern Dog Club which closed last night in Mechanics Hall. Honors for best American bred went to the wire tows, when Hard Cider, owned by Mrs. Henry Stephens, was given the handsome silver trophy. The white and tan greyhound Lansdowne Sunstar, property of Mrs. B. F. Lewis Jr., was placed as the best dog in the show, "opposite sex" from the winner, Miss Springtime.

Thousands of people crowded around the huge judging ring while Freeman Lloyd and Thomas Cadwalader passed on the merits of the various "winners" of the different breeds. Dr. Howard W. Church of Bristol, R. I., noted all-around judge, acted as referee, although his decision was not required to settle any of the awards.

The balconies of the hall were filled by enthusiastic spectators who could see the entire proceedings as the special prizes were awarded. Boxwood Bakentien, Alfrede terrier of Fredrick C. Hood of Brookline, and who was "best of all breeds" at last week's New York show, was beaten by Hard Cider when the fox terrier took "best American bred." Hard Cider, however, was not eligible for the award, as he had been previously beaten by Miss Springtime on Wednesday.

Miss Springtime was brought over from England about a month ago by George Thomas, the well-known wire terrier expert, and after award acquired by the Wellwire Kennels in Shrewsbury. A small dog, every once full of energy, well-shaped head of the "fox" terrier type, well-kept, unusually well for a female, with plenty of black markings to show off the handsome wire coat, Miss Springtime is considered to be the finest example of this breed seen for some time.

One of the outstanding features of the show was the continued interest and growth in popularity of the wire-haired terrier breeds. Probably no class saw more activity than that which had the "Scotties," "Sealyhams," "Welsh terriers" on one side with the "Bob Tails," Old English sheepdogs on the other. Every time a dog passed that way the entire crowd would rise up and demand its immediate extinction. Breeders reported unusually good business in the sales of the aforementioned breeds, and some rather valuable dogs changed hands.

Those who contended for high honors in the final awards last night included: Baby Dunlop and Esther, grey dachshunds; Ostrander of Valley Farm and Ch. Cresta, Beldale O'Valley Farm; Russian wolfhounds, Brookside Sagamore, a pointer; Colleen, an Irish setter; Bellhaven Land Logic, the imported collie; Post Road Mixture, an English setter; Greenacre Li Ping Tow, a handsome red chow; Ch. J. J. P. a whippet; the two representatives of the well-known silent white bulldog strain, Duke and Marcus; Marquis Sans Prix for the French bulldogs and Million Dollar Kid for the Boston terriers; Laneville Rascal, the Sealyham terrier and Westbourne Sporan, the Cairn terrier; and Miss Binks, a Brussels griffon.

Another event, which was watched with considerable interest, was the judging for the best team or brace. The cup for the best brace went to Dr. Horace P. Peck's Admiral Ben Bow and Fogland Girl, English setters; while the team of Sealyham terriers from the Barbary Hill kennels—Bootslegger, Tom Collins, Home Brew and Cherry Flip—took the honors for the best team.

The comment heard on all sides is that the show was one of the most interesting held since before the war. Increasing interest in dogs is seen on all sides and many believe that the able way in which practically all of the breeds were judged and the prizes awarded, merits thorough support from the dog-loving public.

EXHIBITION TONIGHT AT STATE ARMOY

An exhibition of horsemanship will be given at the Commonwealth Armory tonight by former Battery A men and members of the first battalion, one hundred and first field artillery, Massachusetts National Guard.

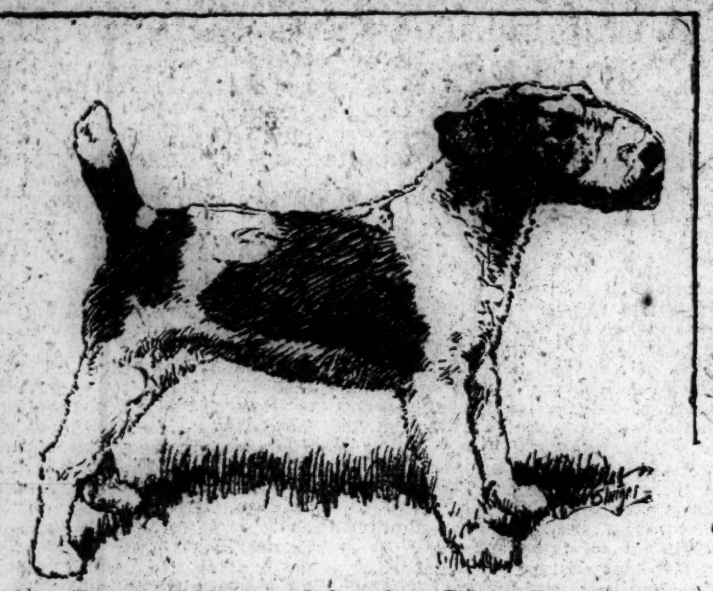
This exhibition will consist of rough riding, an inter-battery competition in harnessing, adding and hitching, and the main feature of the evening, the polo game between members of the one hundred and first field artillery and the Dedham Freebooters.

Picked riders from headquarters battery, service battery, combat train, first battalion, and batteries A, B, and C will take part in the rough riding competition, and the best sections in each battery will vie with each other in the harnessing, hitching and adding contest.

The field artillery team is composed of former Battery A stars, Lieut-Col. Daniel Needham; Maj. C. L. Furber, and Lieut. T. B. Pittman; all of the one hundred and first field artillery, and the opposition includes Gerald Dempsey, March Wheelwright, and Robert Almy.

Miss Collett Breaks Women's Record
BELLAMY HEIGHTS, Feb. 23.—Miss Gloria Collett of Providence played remarkable golf here today, when she lowered the women's record of the championship course by three strokes. Her 31 today was made after a bad start. She took six on the first hole and eight on the fifth hole, despite which she was out in 41.

Fellow Enters Finals
S. M. Felton of the Harvard Club entered the final round of the Class B tournament of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association yesterday when he defeated Ralph May of the Union Boat Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.



Miss Springtime best of all breeds at Boston Dog Show

SCHEME TO WIDEN FIELD OF YACHTING

Yacht Racing Union of Massachusetts Urges Clubs to Promote Interest in Sport

To establish interest in yachting in this State on a much broader scale is the aim of the Yacht Racing Union of Massachusetts, which, at its annual meeting at the American House last night, voted to inaugurate a "campaign of education" in this end. The work of disseminating knowledge and enthusiasm in the sport will be delegated to the various yacht clubs, which will receive every cooperation from the union itself. W. D. Lane of the Boston Yacht Club, A. E. McGarry of the South Boston Yacht Club and N. F. Emmons of the Hingham Yacht Club are the committee in charge of the movement.

Among the recommendations to be submitted by this committee is one for suitable boats for one-design classes, which clubs affiliated with the union are urged to adopt. The following officers were re-elected: A. W. Finlay, president; L. S. Coffin, vice-president; Howard Gannett, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee consists of T. H. Campbell, W. C. Cherrington, A. A. Swallow, W. A. McGarry and W. D. Lane. The following racing schedule has been arranged for the coming season: May 20—South Boston Y. C.; June 3—Cottage Park Y. C.; 17—Boston Y. C.; July 1—Wollaston Y. C.; 4—Jeffries Y. C.; 16—Squantum Y. C.; 28—Winthrop Y. C.; Aug. 5—Lynn Y. C.; 7—Eastern Y. C.; 8—Boston Y. C.; 10, 11, 12—Cortright Y. C.; 26—Savin Hill Y. C.; Sept. 4—Wollaston Y. C. (Gurguss Cup); 8—Hingham Y. C.; 10—Rendezvous.

ST. PATRICKS HOPE TO REPEAT TONIGHT

HOCKEY LINEUP FOR TONIGHT
WESTMINSTER ST. PATRICKS
Shay, Iw.....rw. McCann
Dowling, c.....c. Burnett
S. Veno, fw.....lw. O'Connor
Smith, cp.....p. Fleming
Reaume, g.....g. McPhail

The Westminster Hockey Club, leader in organized hockey in this section, is expected to even up the score which the visiting St. Patricks of Ottawa turned to their advantage last night at the expense of Pere Marquette. St. Patricks are not the best aggregation north of the border, but they have played all rivals to a standstill, and their 2-to-1 victory over Frank Synnot's team—while not especially noteworthy—proves that the visitors will have to be reckoned with by the best of the local contestants.

Pere Marquette was slowed up considerably by the absence of Fyrrrell Conley, the energetic forward. But realizing this handicap, Capt. Synnot played his best game of the year, having a hand in almost every play, offensive or defensive. Capt. Charles O'Connor for the Ottawa contingent turned in some fast hockey, his pass to Grey Burnett resulting in a score in the first period, and the St. Patricks' leader winning the game in the overtime session, with but 58s. to go with a hard shot from deep left wing. Twice in the extra period Alex Campbell brought the disk to his opponents' goal, but could not get it in. Otherwise the contest, though close, was productive of few features. The summary:

ST. PATRICKS PERE MARQUETTE
O'Connor, Dowl, lw
rw. Enright, B. Healy, Goodnah, Scott
Burnett, c.....c. Synnot
McCann, Dunsfield, fw
lw. Murphy, B. Healy, Enright
McPhail, cp.....p. J. Healy
Fleming, p.....cp. Campbell
Scott, g.....g. Donahue
Score—St. Patricks 2, Pere Marquette 1.
Goals—Burnett, O'Connor for St. Patricks; Synnot for Pere Marquette. Referee—J. W. Mooney, Arthur Ayer. Time—Three 15m. periods, two 5m. periods.

ELECT DAVIS CAPTAIN OF B. U. TENNIS TEAM

The Boston University tennis team has elected J. M. Davis of Boston captain for the coming season. All of last year's team is eligible and the showing at the fall tournament brought out more fine material. Manager Eugene Kingman has announced the schedule for the season as follows:

April 15—Boston University 24 vs. Huntingdon School at Boston; 26—Tutts College at Medford; 30—West Point at West Point.
May 6—Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Boston; 10—Brown University at Providence; 12—Springfield Training School at Worcester; 15—Holy Cross College at Worcester; 18—Harvard University 24 at Cambridge; 20—Bowdoin College at Boston; 23—Wellesley University at Boston; New England Intercollegiate at Boston.

Dartmouth, Williams, Colby and the University of Southern California requested games with the Boston University team, but convenient dates could not be arranged.

FARM BLOC MEETS TO ELECT LEADER

Senator Capper of Kansas Who
Drew up Marketing Bill
Will Be Proposed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (Special).—Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, will be proposed as formal leader of the farm bloc in the Senate today to succeed William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, who served in that capacity by common consent and who is today retiring from the Senate to go on the bench by appointment of President Harding.

Charles A. Rawson of Des Moines was sworn in as Senator from Iowa to succeed Mr. Kenyon this morning; Senator Curtis of Kansas, Republican vice-chairman and presiding while Vice-President Coolidge attended the Cabinet meeting, administered the oath. Mr. Rawson will be introduced to the farm bloc members, and, although he is a manufacturer, he is expected to support most of the bloc's measures, since they are generally favored by his constituents.

Senator Capper is the author of the Cooperative Marketing Bill, which recently became law, and is active in his support of the measures favored by the farm bloc and in his opposition to those which it is fighting. "It is the merits of the farm bloc's program that has made it successful, which is a fact not generally understood," he said recently.

About 25 Senators, Republicans and Democrats have been invited to participate in the meeting, the principal object of which is to provide for the continuance of the movement. Speedy action on the credits bill, now before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, is being asked for by the bloc. This bill would empower federal farm land banks to discount agricultural loans made on warehouse receipts. The banks would be given power to issue bonds against the discounts for general flotation, thus extending the radius of farm credit.

It is understood that the bill of Edwin F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota, fixing the prices of agricultural products, against which there was opposition from members of the farm bloc, will not be reported from the Agriculture Committee.

C. J. MASON DEFEATS J. T. BRADLEE EASILY

With the completion of all of the second-round matches in the Harvard University squash racquet championship tournament 16 of the original contestants remained in play today and the third-round matches must all be concluded by Sunday night.

C. J. Mason furnished a big surprise yesterday when he defeated J. T. Bradlee, '23 in three straight games. Both players were members of the Class B team in the Massachusetts interclub championship series, but Bradlee was ranked as the stronger player. Channing Wakefield, 1L and A. L. Smith '25 had a hard-fought match which was won by the former, 3 games to 2.

Smith, however, reached the final round of the freshman championship tournament and will now meet the winner of the W. P. Dixon vs. E. M. Upjohn match. Smith did not have to play in the fourth round of this tournament as Chandler Bigelow and W. P. Beal defaulted. The following 16 players have reached the third round of play in the university championship:

M. P. Baker '25, F. I. Carpentier '24, R. B. Coulter 1L, F. W. Crocker 1L, W. P. Dixon '25, J. H. Douglass 1L, J. H. Finley '25, Lawrence Foster 1L, D. M. Gilmore 1L, P. H. Hall 1L, Carr, Harrington '24, C. H. Hyams 1L, D. McK. Key '22, C. J. Mason '22, Channing Wakefield 1L, Belden Wrigleyworth '22.

Statistics Concerning Quebec
QUEBEC (Special Correspondence).—According to the report of G. E. Marquis, director of the Bureau of Statistics, there are in the Province of Quebec 1282 municipalities, and their population for the year 1920 is given at 2,585,548, of whom 1,181,165 are classed rural and 1,422,390 urban. The building of houses and factories in 1920 was more active than in 1919. In 1919 there were constructed 4514 houses at a cost of \$15,283,629; in 1920 the number was 5555, and the value \$22,422,459. The number of factories constructed in 1920 was 149.

Poll to Meet Morgan
C. C. Poll of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., meets Hewitt Morgan tomorrow afternoon in the final round of the United States national racquet championship tournament on the courts of the Temple & Racquet Club and the winner will succeed to the title now held by the former, who is a decided favorite to win. Morgan won his place in the final round yesterday afternoon when he defeated G. M. Hockaday of the Racquet & Tennis Club of New York in a hard-fought five-game match, 11-5, 10-15, 6-12, 15-4, 10-12.

FRANCE AND AMERICA SCORED FOR "SENTIMENTAL" ATTITUDE

They Must Look at Reparations and Allied Debts From
Economic Viewpoint if They Are Not to Stand
in World's Way, Says Harvard Professor

Forecasts that Woodrow Wilson will one day be highly honored by New Englanders and that America and France will be compelled to change their present attitude toward questions whose settlement is necessary to the economic rehabilitation of Europe were made at Ford Hall on Tuesday night by Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard Law School in an address before the Forum meeting of the Women's City Club. He discussed the Relation of the Washington Conference to the League of Nations.

Prof. Hudson characterized the Washington Conference as a "magnificent success" but expressed disappointment that it had adjourned without leaving in operation permanent machinery for carrying out its program. In contrast, he called attention to the permanent secretariat of 300 persons that is at work all the year round for the League. The reduction of naval armaments, the relief of the strain in the relations between America and Japan and the start toward the upbuilding of China were given by Mr. Hudson as the principal achievements of the Washington Conference. However, he pointed out that a few commissions to the Chinese program are all that is left of the machinery of the Conference.

Questions Not Settled
Coming to questions that the Washington Conference did not settle, Professor Hudson cited the following: Reduction of land armaments, for the non-action on which he blamed France; abolition of submarines and restriction of the trade in arms and the private manufacture of munitions.

Another matter left to be attended to, Professor Hudson pointed out, was the whole question of settling international disputes, now covered only by the Bryan "cooling off" treaties.

"Some machinery must be set up to take care of these matters," said Mr. Hudson. "We are face to face with a decision as to whether we will continue to employ the system of ad hoc conferences—those called to consider specific problems—or have a League of Nations. It is unfortunate that, owing to the controversy over it, that we must still call it the League of Nations. The mention of its name arouses vehement opposition in certain quarters, due to the idea formed of it by a portion of the people, and also to the fact that the name of Woodrow Wilson was connected with it."

"The United States has not rejected the League of Nations. It rejected Wilsonism and the things that, unfortunately, had come to surround the personality of Mr. Wilson. The League is not a monster, not an absolutism, but merely a convenient piece of machinery that can be successfully used to express the world's consent and not its coercion. The two courses that formerly made the League unacceptable to a majority of the American people have now been removed."

Mr. Wilson Withdrawn
"Mr. Wilson, one of the causes, is no longer a character on the stage. He has withdrawn. The question of not accepting the League because it was contained in the Versailles Treaty seems no longer valid, since America, in signing the Berlin Treaty, accepted all the faults of the Versailles Treaty."

"Last year in London Mr. Balfour made the present situation quite clear. Mr. Balfour has always been a skeptic in politics and is referred to by his friends in England as a philosopher of doubt. Something less than a year ago Mr. Balfour said:

"If the present attempt to organize the peace of the world does not succeed, another attempt will not be made for a generation."

"We must realize the importance of organizing the world to handle its problems and the sooner we set up the international machinery for the purpose the better. We do not wish to bind future generations. We can neither lose the world nor save the world in a single generation. Future generations will insist on being free to settle their own problems."

"The principal fault with the League of Nations is the principal fault to be found with the Washington Conference—one nation can hold up the whole program. Thus the League of Nations, which has been functioning for 25 months, is handicapped by the fact that America is not a member of it. The Washington Conference could not dispose of the land armament problem because France refused to discuss it."

Position of France and America
"France and America each has a question she will not discuss. We will not allow the matter of the Allied debts to be brought up in any conference we attend. France will not permit a discussion of reparations. America and France will have to give up their sentimental attitude on these matters and look at them from a practical, economic standpoint if they are not to stand in the way."

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RAIL EQUIPMENT LOAN IS REQUIRED

Commerce Commission Asked
for \$100,000,000 to Aid
in Rehabilitation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (Special).—A statement recently made by Secretary Hoover to the effect that railroads must be furnished sufficient credit to enable them to undertake necessary repairs and new equipment, and endorsed by other government officials, has apparently been responsible for a request today to the financial division of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the loan of \$100,000,000, made by the National Railway Service Corporation, which represents owners of railway securities.

This sum, it is set forth, would be used in the financing of equipment trust certificates for the further purchase of new equipment and for the purchase by the roads of freight cars not in condition for service. It is admitted that the plea set forth by Hoover before the commission, and seconded by Secretary Mellon in recent statement that it will mean a disastrous setback to economic industry if the roads do not catch up on their retarded construction programs.

If the Railway Service Corporation is permitted to carry out its plans through the granting of the loan, large sums of money will be liberated to the carriers through the purchase of unit cars and for the rebuilding of cars to meet normal transportation demands. These rebuilt cars will be made available by lease or sale to any railroad.

Increased employment in railroad and manufacturing shops, stimulation of general industry and increased railway tonnage are listed by the corporation as some of the benefits which would accrue to the country if the Interstate Commerce Commission should favor the loan for the rehabilitation of unserviceable equipment. Although it is generally admitted that increased equipment will be necessary to supply the demands of normal industry when the depression is over, there is difference of opinion as to just how the roads are to be allowed to undertake such action. Secretary Hoover has advocated government guarantees of equipment trust certificates to bring them back to normal value, while Secretary Mellon denies the need of any such guarantee at the present time.

A return of public confidence in railroad certificates might be achieved, in Mr. Mellon's opinion, by the government placing its guarantee behind the railroad securities already held, should it be necessary to place them on the market. Meanwhile there is certain to be opposition from several quarters to the granting of credit in the form of a \$100,000,000 loan as requested from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Exploring Canada by Air
COCHRANE, Ont., Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence).—The ability to cover by aeroplane the 200 miles between this point and Moose Factory in about two hours constitutes the beginning of a new era in connection with the exploration of the James and Hudson's Bay regions. Already prospectors and mining men are turning with increasing interest to the enormous possibilities of this district and the vast hinterland lying along its several thousand miles of coast. The cost of the one-way trip from Cochrane to Moose Factory is \$70.

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RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR OTTAWA URGED

OTTAWA, Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence).—Members of the Advisory Council for Scientific Research have placed before the federal government a request for a grant of \$500,000 for the establishment at Ottawa of a National Research Institute. The council was established several years ago by Dr. A. S. MacCallum and as an evidence of the wide importance of its work members call attention to its activities with regard to flax cultivation, cold storage research, the salmon industry, forestry, iron ores, fish-curing, industrial alcohol, utilization of fish waste, smelting of Canadian ores, properties of helium, conservation of natural gas, utilization of scrap leather, refractory materials, peat industry, briquetting of Canadian lignites, and the utilization of wheat straw which, especially in the west, goes to waste in such enormous quantities.

The United States last year spent nearly \$60,000,000 on research work, while Canada spent less than \$500,000 on scientific institutions.

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um enrollment during the year was 991 and the minimum 2516. Receipts totaling \$34,847.67 are reported for 1921 by the finance committee of the Boston Council. Expenditures during the year aggregated \$32,050.84, leaving

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LACKAWANNA ROAD
HAS BEST YEAR
IN ITS HISTORY

Surplus After Charges Substantially Larger Than Any Other Year

The preliminary income account of the Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company for 1921 shows the year to have been the best in the company's history. Earnings of \$11.32 a share were lower because outstanding stock was doubled last August with a 100 per cent dividend, but surplus after charges substantially exceeded any other year. The nearest approach to the 1921 net of \$19,154,494 during the 10 years preceding was \$12,206,148 in 1916.

An extra 5 per cent dividend declared in December proves to have been merely a modest reflection of larger earnings. The total 1921 dividends were \$15,525,640, so that after paying these the Lackawanna has \$3,628,753 to carry to surplus.

The old dividend rate was 20 per cent, or \$10. After the stock increase it was reduced to a regular rate of 12 per cent, or \$6, but the company's statement, with net equal to 22 1/2 per cent, shows that in 1921 at least it would have been possible to maintain the old rate on the present stock.

Coal Earnings Larger

In view of the fact that the road's own coal operation ceased Sept. 1, with transfer of properties to Glenn Alden, in return for a \$100,000,000 4 per cent mortgage, stockholders naturally might have expected a diminution in income from the road's coal investment. The annual report, however, which will be issued in a month or so, will show over \$100,000 increase in net coal earnings, figure being well over \$6,000,000. The credit to coal depletion reserve set up long ago, an item carried as other income by the railroad, will amount to only \$1,640,000 for 1921 compared with \$2,018,593 in 1920.

The decrease of \$5,304,069 in Lackawanna's other income was caused not by coal segregation but by reduction in claims on the government based on federal operation and guarantee. In 1920 these swelled other income by \$6,573,379 while last year only \$2,000,000 was included.

Operating Income

Loss of other income was more than offset by \$7,893,359 gain in net railway operating income. The 1921 net of \$12,781,395 should have been better than in the difficult years 1920 and 1919, and it is more to the point that it somewhat exceeded the 1914 year. Operating net has been a good deal more; in 1917, for example, it exceeded \$17,000,000.

Operating revenues, due mostly to the higher level of rates, were the largest ever recorded, more than twice the gross in 1914. Of the total of \$55,572,515, coal transportation yielded \$26,406,394, an increase of \$6,377,815 from 1920, and transportation of merchandise freight \$26,970,445, a decrease of \$5,162,154. As a whole gross gained \$2,637,753.

The operating ratio was 78.94 per cent, compared with 83.60 per cent in 1920, operating expenses dropping \$6,026,372. Appropriations for maintenance of way and equipment were hardly reduced at all, the chief saving being found in transportation (wages and fuel), this being \$5,345,687 less than in 1920.

WHEAT PRICES
HAVE REACTION

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Moderate setbacks in the price of wheat today during the early trading. Moisture in the southwest was partly offset by comparative firmness of quotations at Liverpool. The opening here, which ranged from 50¢ decline to 1/4¢ advance, with May 14 1/4 to 14 1/2 and July 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, was followed by a general sag, and then by slight rallies.

After opening unchanged to 3/4¢ to 1/4¢ lower, May 6 1/4 to 6 1/2, the corn market kept near to the initial figures. Oats started unchanged to 1/4¢ off, May 4 1/4 to 4 1/2, and later declined a little more.

Provisions were quiet and without any decided change in values.

Certain-Lead Products Corporation

The Certain-Lead Products Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a surplus after charges and federal taxes of \$418,134, equivalent after preferred stock dividends to \$1,000 a share of the \$2,000 shares of common stock, no par, compared with \$798,314, or \$318 a share in 1920. Figures compare:

	1921	1920
Total inc.	\$542,051	\$5,179,970
Surp. after chgs.	418,134	792,314
1st pd. div.	217,750	219,187
2d pd. div.	181,380	147,775
Com. div.	88,900	88,900
Surplus	16,114	68,253

American Hide & Leather

The American Hide & Leather Company's consolidated income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, compares:

	Year ended Dec. 31, 1921	Year ended Dec. 31, 1920
Loss	\$550,920	\$18,420,555
Reserve for cont.	252,396	252,396
Net loss	550,920	17,920,561
Preferred dividends	550,920	550,920
Profit and loss surplus	\$3,634,933	\$4,185,858

*After depreciation, interest on loans, etc.

†After supplying approximately \$6,000,000 to reduction of inventories.

Higgins & Dias Receiver Named
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Federal Judge Learned Hand today named Henry B. Higgins receiver, under \$20,000 bond, for the stock brokerage firm of Higgins & Dias, against which an involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed last yesterday. The firm's liabilities were estimated at \$100,000 and its assets at \$65,000.

Brokers Fall

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against J. W. Ball & Company, stock brokers. The petition alleged liabilities of \$100,000 and assets of \$10,000.

IMPROVEMENT IN
IRON AND STEEL

Freer Ordering Movement Is to Be Noted Generally

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—A more positive note of improvement of tonnage and sentiment marks the iron and steel trade this week, according to the Iron Trade Review. This is based upon slowly rising and the more diversified flow of business and improving prospects for future buying. The Chicago district, because of heavy orders for car construction, stands out conspicuously in tonnage being entered, but a freer ordering movement is spreading to other districts. Operations have shown further gain, and ingot production generally may be placed at 50 per cent to 55 per cent. Independent works in the Youngstown district are on the highest basis since December, 1920.

An increasing number of pipe propositions of size are coming into the market. Cleveland is to ask bids on a water line which eventually will require 25,000 tons of cast iron pipe or 10,000 tons of steel. Seattle is again making figures on a 56-inch line involving 13,000 tons. Peoples Gas has bought about 10,000 tons of cast iron pipe. A valley mill will furnish 9000 tons for an oil line in Louisiana.

Railroads mentioned last week as being in the market with inquiries for 4000 and 6000 cars respectively are St. Paul and Northwestern. Great Northern has bought 5000 refrigerators. Coke demand has been stimulated in some measure by threatened coal strike and has broadened. Prices are 2 1/2 to 50 cents per ton stronger.

Iron Trade Review market composite is back to the level of Dec. 1915. It stands at \$32.86, which is only 2 cents less than a week ago. This compares with high of \$39.69 in August, 1917. Elimination of some competition from steel works because of increased mill activity is tending to give the iron market a firmer appearance.

Prospects of considerable importation of foreign cotton ties at Gulf coast points have become immediate through the appearance of several thousand tons of inquiry before British and continental mills. If such sales result, it will be due to high rail freight rates in this country, which represent \$17 per ton from Pittsburgh to Houston, against \$8.50 from Liverpool to Houston.

CONTINENTAL CAN'S
FUTURE BRIGHT

So far as share earnings go, Continental Can made the most unfavorable showing last year since the company was started back in 1913, the balance available for the common being equivalent to only \$3.75 per share. This compared with \$9.20 in 1920 and \$32.86 in 1917, the banner 12 months for the company, when there was outstanding but \$10,000,000 common compared with \$13,500,000 now. Irrespective of the larger junior issue, net earnings in the past year were the lowest since 1915, due to the loss which the company was obliged to absorb on account of marking down inventories, as well as decreased business.

This showing did not come as any surprise to the financial community in view of the action which directors took last September in passing the quarterly dividend on the common stock. That this step was imperative, in the surplus of the company were not to be decreased by borrowing out the balance of but \$34,000 which Continental Can had left after paying two quarterly dividends. Had the company so desired payments could have been continued for the entire year, the surplus being sufficient to provide for this, but making disbursements that are not earned is not in line with good business, so that it is not surprising that they were omitted.

Dividends are of paramount importance to stockholders, but in the case of Continental Can it is of some consolation to junior security holders that the company did better than break even, small as the balance was. Encouraged in this business and with normal conditions prevailing, Continental Can will soon be back in its stride, now that the inventory problem has been adjusted, it is believed.

NEBRASKA SUGAR
BEET PROBLEMS

The sugar beet industry in western Nebraska, where large crops are raised yearly under irrigation, is doubtful of the future. The manufacturers say they lost money at the prices they paid growers last year and are reluctant to pay as much this season. The growers say they cannot take less and make any money. The manufacturers are endeavoring to get the growers to sign sliding scale contracts, by which the price paid to them will depend entirely on the sugar market. The growers object to this because it insures the manufacturer against loss, but leaves growers at the mercy of the market. A double sliding scale contract is the latest form the manufacturers' proposition takes. This, in addition to having the market fix the price to the growers, offers a larger price in proportion to the increased sugar content of the beets. Farmers of the State are agitating diversification of crops and the development of the dairy industry as a means to add to their profits.

Indiana Pipe Line

The Indiana Pipe Line for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports net income, after taxes and depreciation, \$1,162,550, equal to \$11.63 a share (85¢ par) on \$1,000,000 capital stock, compared with \$953,301, or \$9.53, in 1920.

Manufacturers Light Company

The Manufacturers Light & Heat Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports net income, after taxes and charges of \$1,527,627, compared with \$1,527,627 in 1920.

AMERICAN FOOD
DEMAND LARGE

Great Britain's Trade Figures Show Extensive Scale of Sales Made Abroad—Wheat Market Favors Seller

British Trade returns for 1921 reveal to a surprising degree the strength of American food products sales, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Commerce from special representative Dennis. The wheat market, which had for six months shown a trend in favor of the buyer, now displays a tendency in favor of the seller. The principal bearish factor is the prospect of large shipments from the southern hemisphere. The new Argentine crop is reported to be of superior quality and heavy wheat and, further, being sold on an attractive basis of full outturn drafts at 90 days' sight, makes a strong appeal to the British millers. The price of corn improves with that of wheat. Better sentiment prevails, particularly in the forwarding business.

There has been a gratifying increase in the value of business in the three principal cereal items (wheat, barley, and corn) over 1913. The value of wheat imports doubled, and that of barley tripled. Corn showed a gain of \$1,500,000. The decline in oats was governed by the law of diminishing consumption, as the horse is displaced in urban centers by internal combustion engines. American sales of pork products to the United Kingdom show a considerable advance in bacon, ham, and lard. This trade was valued at nearly \$2,000,000 in 1921, compared with \$1,000,000 in 1913. The vigorous growth of American foodstuffs trade in the British market in a year of severe business depression is worth consideration. British purchases of American refined sugar during January were unusually heavy.

European Crop Outlook Good

The European crop outlook has become more promising during the last 30 days. The recent abundant rainfall provides adequate subsoil moisture after a serious deficiency extending over a period of six months. This, with the fact that the winter crop progress of the winter-crop of western Europe. Fall sowings are further helped by snow covering the Baltic States, Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia, northern Italy, and Rumania. The large reduction in the acreage of winter grain in France will probably be offset by increased spring sowings.

Crops are reported to be fair to good in all principal producing countries except Czechoslovakia, Turkey and Rumania. The outlook is so unfavorable in the latter country that it is unlikely to play more than a minor part during this year in the exportation of wheat, while Turkey in Europe must continue to depend upon coarse grain from neighboring states and low-grade American flour. Czechoslovakia, contrary to earlier expectations, probably will continue to draw heavily upon imported supplies of wheat and flour.

Austria Still Has Shortage

The Austrian food shortage is undergoing little improvement, though crop prospects are encouraging. Coarse cereals are being widely employed as a substitute for wheat, stocks of which are extremely meager. Reduction of food subsidies in January tended to raise prices and lower consumption. The shortage of the forage crop in Germany drives the farmer to slaughter their live stock. Meat prices have not advanced, therefore, in proportion to other foodstuffs along with the depreciation of the mark. Reduction in supplies of fresh milk stimulates the demand for imported condensed milk.

The acreage of winter wheat and rye in Poland shows a marked increase. With continuance of favorable growing conditions, the country bids fair to shift from an importing to an exporting basis. Consumption, however, shows an increase with the demand for government restrictions. The demand for hard patent American wheat flour in the Baltic states is well maintained.

RUSSIA WANTS
GLASS TRADE BACK

The Soviet Government has endeavored to approach the Belgian glass manufacturers to reopen their works in Russia. To this effect General Ipatiev has been delegated by the government as Moscow to approach the glassworks owners. The latter have replied that they were disposed to reopen their works under certain conditions, namely, the complete reinstatement of private property, the suppression of extraordinary tribunals, full guarantee for the security of the Belgians returning to Russia, acknowledgment of the debts, and restoration of the damages caused to the works. General Ipatiev has left Brussels after this intercourse without making any further proposal, having come to Belgium unofficially. The Belgian glassworks, alone possessing over 4,000,000 francs due to Belgian capital, are thinking of availing themselves of every means of bringing them back to the market. In pursuing such negotiations they do not, therefore, recognize the Soviet Government.

La France Engine Company

The America La France Fire Engine Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports net income after charges and federal taxes \$578,825, equal after preferred dividends to \$11.48 a share (par \$10) on \$1,000,000 common stock, compared with \$597,073, or \$12.15 a share on \$1,210,000 stock outstanding in 1920.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Copper: metal easy, spot and nearby deliveries 12 1/2¢; futures 25 1/2¢. Tin: firm, spot and nearby 25 1/2¢; futures 25 1/2¢. Iron: steady; prices unchanged. Lead: quiet; spot 47 1/4¢ to 48¢. Zinc: quiet. East St. Louis delivery, spot 44 1/4¢ to 45¢. Antimony: spot, 44¢.

CONVERSION OF
TELEPHONE BONDS

Since Jan. 1 there has been a substantial conversion of American Telephone convertible 5s into the stock, reflecting the higher dividend rate on the stock and the increased income yield attained through exercising the conversion privilege.

On Jan. 1 of this year there were \$34,053,600 of the convertible 6 per cent outstanding, but that amount has been reduced to \$30,042,500, a \$4,011,100 reduction during the last seven weeks. Fewer holders of the 4 1/2 per cent exercised the conversion right, \$10,945,000 of that issue now being out compared with \$11,021,000 at the first of the year. On Jan. 1, 1921, there were \$48,195,700 of the 6s and \$12,393,000 of the 4 1/2s outstanding. Those totals at the close of 1921 had been reduced by \$14,142,100 for the 6s and \$1,374,000 for the 4 1/2s, or a total reduction of \$15,516,100. Just how steady has been the conversion of the 6s is seen from the fact that there were \$34,053,600 outstanding on Jan. 1, \$33,200,000 on Jan. 15, \$31,510,900 on Feb. 1, whereas the total as of today stands at \$30,042,500. The conversion of the 4 1/2s is usually convertible into the stock in the ratio of \$120 of bonds, or \$100 of bonds and \$20 in cash, for one share of stock. The convertible 6s, due in 1925, are convertible into stock on the basis of \$100 of bonds and \$6 in cash for one share of stock.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Tattersall's (London) cotton index number is 171 as of Feb. 17, compared with 197 on Dec. 30, 1921.

Tin plate demand is slack in South Wales and mills are working at only 60 per cent of capacity. The present price city is the lowest since 1914.

The Everett Mills of Lawrence, Mass., will be operated four days a week until further notice, due to an unsatisfactory cotton goods market. The plant employs 1500 men.

The English corporation in which Lord Cowdray is associated, plans the construction of a 31,000 horsepower electric plant on the San Pedro River in the State of Tabasco, Mexico.

The Michigan Securities Commission has granted permission to the Dort Motor Company, Flint, Mich., to sell 25,000 shares of no par common stock at \$25 a share. The company's original request was for 75,000 shares at \$20.

Four hundred and eighteen former German ships have been sold on behalf of the Allied Reparations Commission. The ships aggregate 2,500,000 tons and were sold for \$20,073,216. The expenses of the sale were 12 1/2 per cent.

Striking textile workers at Great Falls, N. H., refused to keep an agreement with officials of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company to return to work to finish bleaching 150,000 yards of cloth left in the vats when the men quit.

Postmaster-General Hays appeared before the Senate appropriations committee considering the submission of \$2,000,000 to the post office department bill for continuation of the air mail service, which, he said, had proved successful.

Governor Kilby of Alabama is considering the submission of \$2,000,000 to the government on behalf of the state of Alabama for Muscle Shoals. It is believed the profits from such purchase will be turned over to the people of the state from all property taxes.

The town of Swift Current, Canada, has been placed in the hands of a receiver and judgment for \$251,353 rendered in favor of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the receiver and appointed the receiver and instructed to hold up all disbursements of taxes except for school purposes.

Chairman Laaker of the Shipping Board declares the board will not recede from its position of \$1.50 per barrel for 1922, payable quarterly beginning March 31.

Waldorf System, Inc., regular quarterly of 60 cents a share on common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15. Preferred quarterly dividends of 20 cents a share on first preferred, and preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Union Bag & Paper Company, quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record March 15.

Underwood Typewriter Company, quarterly of 2 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

St. Maurice Paper Company, quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Grassell Chemical Company, regular quarterly of 2 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Market Street Railway initial of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Proctor & Gamble Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on the 6 per cent preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record March 15.

Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company, regular quarterly of 2 per cent on common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Shawinigan Water Power Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

United Dye Wood Corporation, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

United Dye Wood Corporation, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

CORN PRODUCTS
IS DOING WELL

Domestic and Foreign Orders Showing Improvement

Corn Products Refining Company is doing a much better business than at the corresponding time a year ago, and there is reason to look forward to net earnings, after all charges, heavy depreciation and taxes, of well in excess of \$2 a share on the common. Earnings, after all charges and taxes, the first quarter of 1921 were equivalent to \$1.70 a share on the junior issue.

Substantial improvement has made its appearance in the demand for glucose and starch. This applies to both domestic and foreign orders. It is estimated that Corn Products' profits the first month this year were around \$1,000,000, before interest, depreciation and preferred dividends. On the basis of charges ahead of the common stock dividends the first three months of this year would indicate something like \$1 a share earned last month on the common, or at a quarterly rate of about \$3 a share.

February returns are understood to be running in excess of last month. March is usually a good period, from the standpoint of sales. The first quarter of each year is usually the poorest. This was exemplified in 1921, as will be seen from the following tabulation:

	Depre-	Bal. for % earn
1921, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1920, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1919, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1918, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1917, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1916, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1915, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1914, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1913, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1912, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1911, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1910, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1909, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1908, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1907, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1906, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1905, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1904, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1903, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1902, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1901, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1900, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1899, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1898, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1897, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1896, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1895, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1894, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1893, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1892, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1891, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1890, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1889, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1888, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1887, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1886, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
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1869, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1868, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1867, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1866, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1865, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1864, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1863, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1862, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1861, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1860, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250
1859, Total net	\$11,777,250	\$1,777,250</

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

CENTRAL



The Blackstone Chicago

The House of Harmony

"The Most Talked of
and
The Best Thought of Hotel
in the United States"

The Quiet, Restful, Inspiring Atmosphere

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commends itself to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor and lends itself admirably to students' meetings in the same way that THE BLACKSTONE always has done.

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Visitors have the advantage of the right address, with a reasonable tariff.
The service is quiet and unobtrusive, yet always fully efficient, nothing is lacking in comfort or convenience, and the cuisine is perfect.

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Where guests find accommodations and service as completely satisfying as the name and setting promise
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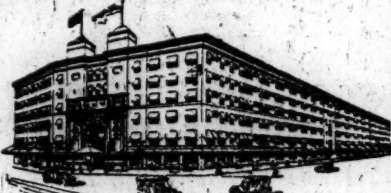
Table d'Hôte Dinner \$1

6:30 P. M. to 8 P. M.

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One of Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.

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Hotel Charlevoix

HARRY T. KEENE, Mgr.

200 Rooms—150 Baths

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European Plan

Cafeteria

Park Blvd. and Elizabeth, one block above Grand Circus Park

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SAVOY CO., Inc., Lessee

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Every room with a private connecting bathroom all porcelain tubs.

For 1 person... \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 per day

For 2 persons... \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 per day

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath... \$5.00 per day

For two persons

Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application

Excellent Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra

The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass the Savoy for all R. R. stations and Steamboat Landings.

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AMERICAN & EUROPEAN PLAN

Remodeled in 1921

at cost of nearly \$100,000

300 rooms, all outside.

European \$2.00 up

American \$4.00 up

Special rates A. P. to school and tourist parties.

Washington's tallest building.

Room and bath \$3.00 per day.

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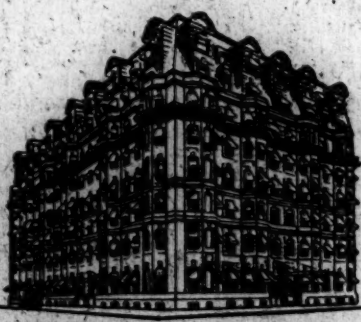
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Open the year round for permanent and transient business

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BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home.

To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person... \$3.00 a day

Two persons (double bed)... \$4.00 a day

Two persons (single bed)... \$5.00 a day

No rooms without bath.

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"One of New England's most satisfying hotels."

Quiet and refined. Famous as an eating place. The Hemenway Garage has accommodations for 12 cars.

CLIFFORD M. PERKINS, Proprietor.

Slipshod, Skating, Snowshoeing, Teahouse. Day will be making snow Plan NOW for the skating.

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Room and bath \$3.00 per day.

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EDUCATIONAL

Need of "Hauling Together and Tying Up" the College Curricula

My friend the young instructor is as devoted and earnest a teacher as one may find in any of our colleges. It is well known to his colleagues that he spends hours every day in preparation for his classes, and afterward in reading the quip papers written by his undergraduates. Many more hours he spends on devising a system for presenting his material, while his notes for individual lectures are a card-indexed mass of heads and subheads. What conscientiousness and enthusiasm can do, he does.

The other day a professor in a department closely allied to the one in which my friend the young instructor serves sent to the latter a newspaper clipping. The import of the article was something as follows: American colleges have no settled plan or line for their curricula. The young man brought the clipping to me in my study that evening. "What do you think about it, Blenkinsop?" he asked, with a tone of concern in his voice. He felt that it was almost a personal condemnation of the work he was doing.

"Well," I replied guardedly—for I wanted to draw him out—"what do you think?"

"Thorough Teaching," he explained, "in my department," he explained, "we try to teach our subject as thoroughly as we can in the time allowed us."

"Exactly," I replied, "and that, I should say, was the ideal of practically all departments. Now I have been talking about things in general with some of your students lately and I was rather struck by a comment or two that they made to me. Of course, neither you nor I would attribute too much importance to the chance words of undergraduates about their courses of study. On the other hand, out of the mouths of babes often holds surprisingly well for the sayings of young men."

"What did they say about the teaching in your department?" he cut in when he saw there was danger of my developing an academic monologue of my own.

"The comment made by the pupils applied not only to your department but to all of us. I was not therefore eavesdropping behind your back. In short, it was to this effect: The majority of college teachers seem to their class to teach as if they considered their own subjects the only matters of importance likely to be brought to the student's attention. The more conscientious the teacher, the more likely he was to teach in this way. Now the students have a tendency to discount the value of a subject if they feel that it is being presented to them as the most important material in their whole four years' course. They resent a little what they regard as the exaggerated emphasis of the enthusiast, and set up a reaction against yielding to the teacher's viewpoint."

"This is possibly an interesting point," said the young instructor, "but what has it got to do with this newspaper clipping about a lack of aim in college curricula?"

Each Course for Itself

"Everything, dear boy," I replied. "Don't you see that if each subject is taught by itself in a little separate compartment, by an enthusiastic specialist interested in nothing else, the sum total of the college courses offered through which an undergraduate passes will seem to him but an assembly of parts, not a unified whole. He may be pardoned for asking what all these various units are for, and what he is to do with them. And what answer do we give him? We tell him that one collection of them, which contains a little Latin and less Greek, equals one B.A. diploma; that the other, omitting the Latin and Greek, equals one Ph.D. degree. But have we in our own minds a very clear idea of the relations between these collections of units, or aren't we almost wholly absorbed in the problems of teaching our own particular subjects?"

"In fact, you are asking me the same question that I find in this newspaper clipping," remarked the young instructor. "Have our college curricula any definite aims apart from the rather arbitrarily chosen requirements for certain degrees?"

"Precisely," I said.

"Then boy, about I teach," he growled, in deep despair. "Shall I tear up my notes and my systematic plan of instruction and substitute for it light chatter about your favorite topics, things in general?"

I pardoned him this bit upon a vulnerable place in my defense, for he was very earnest about the problem of his work and of not taking lightly an implication of a failure to measure up to his opportunity, even when the censure was general and not personal.

Should Make Relationship Clear

"It is clear to my mind," I said, "that it would be absurd to make every course in college a course in things in general—I am not pleading for anything so fatuous. But I am equally certain that we could with profit spend more time in making clear to our students the relationship between the different fields of knowledge and the part played by each in the sum total of our progress in quest of truth. The student would then be in a position to discount intelligently the exaggerated enthusiasm of a specialist—instead of doing so automatically and unintelligently, as he does now—and furthermore he would be in a better position to become inspired by the enthusiasm of his teacher, for he would know the true importance of the subject. We are too inclined to speak of our education as the acquisition of so many 'units.' Units of what? You will pardon me for asking."

"It comes down then to this," said the young instructor, "that a man who teaches his subject wholeheartedly is wasting a lot of effort."

"I cannot do that," I answered.

cal meaning to my remarks," I smiled. "One can't teach too well, but however undergraduates are taught, we ought at the same time to be careful to teach them that it is all about. We separate carefully for them, for the sake of clear exposition, but we do almost no coordinating for them. And so, when a man gets out of college and discovers how interrelated everything is he does not remember ever being told this as an undergraduate. Hence he writes the kind of newspaper article about college education that you have there in your hand."

Telling the Whys and Wherefores

"Then you think our college education has no definite aim?"

"No—that again is saying too much. I say it needs hauling together and tying up. That we should tell our students its whys and wherefores and

Increasing Prestige of Study by Mail Told by State Director

The correspondence method of instruction has been tried and not found wanting in university extension courses. "Experience has shown that many subjects can be taught successfully by correspondence," is the verdict of the University of Chicago at the conclusion of the 30 years during which it has offered college courses by correspondence. The Massachusetts division of university extension also is ready to repeat this verdict verbatim at the conclusion of its sixth year in the role of correspondence instructor.

The active mind needs no classroom, no oral presentation of a subject. A group of fellow students as requisites for learning; it is in itself the prime requisite for learning, says Charles W. Hobbs of the Massachusetts division. The direction and correction of the working of such a mind can be given as effectively in writing as by word of mouth. Viva voce methods of instruction are not the sole means of arousing, stimulating or guiding the activity of the student's mind, custom to the contrary. Given the student with will to learn and the instructor with a keen understanding of the needs of correspondence students, one requires only the third side of actual attainment to complete the triangle of correspondence instruction.

No Chance for Bluffing

The chief advantages of such instruction are that the student must inevitably study every lesson, as the game of bluff cannot be played in correspondence work. "Luck" does not affect his recitations, since he must recite every lesson in full; the instructor gives him his undivided and unhurried attention. In the classroom, as on the running track, students may be found advancing nip and tuck, outstripping all the others in the field, or lagging far behind. The correspondence student is not held back to keep step with his fellow students nor is he forced forward at a speed he is unable to maintain in order to keep abreast of others; he sets his own pace and goes through the course at that pace, unhampered by the limitation of time in studying or reciting or by the rate of the class. Any convenient day is registration day for courses offered by correspondence and that allows the student to begin work without waiting until a class is formed; any convenient hour is recitation period for the student of the course, a factor not to be ignored by men and women in business or a home whose responsibilities have prior claims on their time. Finally, like the child who is thrown into the water and told to swim (while those who can already swim stand by to help him), the correspondence student strikes out for himself, and with every foot of progress develops initiative, self-reliance, perseverance and allied qualities essential to the true student.

Dignity and Merit

Why then should a person who finds his only opportunity for study by the correspondence method feel apologetic or unfortunate? There is not alone the admission by Dr. Harper, first president of the University of Chicago, that "the work done by correspondence is even better than that done in the classroom" but the report

Citizenship in the Making

THE HON. JAMES BRYCE in his "Modern Democracies" says: "Heretofore, with a few transient exceptions in some small republics, the richer class have ruled, usually legally, always practically. Now, however, with the establishment of universal suffrage over nearly the whole civilized world, legal power has completely passed to the poorer strata of society, for being everywhere the majority, they have the whole machinery of government at their disposal."

In the foregoing paragraph, Mr. Bryce graphically pictures the condition which applies to the American Government. Moreover, we detect the implication that ample preparation of the whole body politic for its responsibilities is imperative. If government were still a prerogative of the richer class, liberal education could more safely be concentrated on the few; meanwhile confining the education of "the mass" to rudimentary knowledge, such as is commonly embraced in the term, "the three R's." Justifying our course by the assumption that the mass needs only to earn its living and follow the directions of its "betters" in a fairly intelligent manner. But in a modern democracy with universal franchise the majority not only rules, but it initiates legislation, and even determines the rights of life and property.

Therefore, it is the part of wisdom to spend liberally for the education of the masses, to prepare those who are to govern, for government. Future leaders should have the perspective which develops from familiarity with history and classics, through the study of science comes a sense of proportion; through the study of art comes a realization that beauty and harmony are fundamental principles in industrial development. They may acquire conservatism through study of the sources and causes of the ebb and flow of prosperity, and on the other hand liberality, by study of the ethics underlying great social movements.

Penuriousness in public school education is the most wasteful investment possible. Good schools, rich courses, ample facilities, provided over by the highest grade of men and women obtainable will make for a maximum of production and intelligent consumption; it will make for sane legislation and orderly government. And in time of stress there be any, instead of a frenzied mob laying waste the accumulated benefits of generations of progress, we shall have an orderly people moving confidently and performing constructively toward a better day.

not simply permit them to escape with a given number of units, which they have exchanged for a parchment. Show them the field of knowledge is a whole, of which the various so-called subjects are but overlapping parts, and then let us try to train them to think by using the parts as illustrations and examples of the whole."

The young instructor got upon his feet and reached for his hat. "I don't see how we can do it in my subject," he said. "They've got to get down and grind at it—we haven't time for anything else."

"No one department can do it," I answered, "it has got to be woven into the whole plan of university education—and someone with a broad survey of the whole has got to sit upon a hill-top and work it out for us. We who are concerned with the units have got, for the present, to keep on with our units. But let us meanwhile be respectable agitators. Let us make noise enough to attract attention and then the people we shall achieve our purpose. College education must be coordinated."

JACK CRAWFORD.

Love for Children and Its Application

Angelo Patri Also Talks on Teacher Training

Angelo Patri loves children. As a schoolmaster in the City of New York, he has let this "ruling passion" lead him into such paths of school methods and school administration as to have attracted nation-wide interest. His addresses before large audiences and his pithy essays in the daily press are verily drunk in by thousands upon thousands of hungry parents and teachers. And what he has to say out of the richness of his thoughts, which seem to be one and the same with the richness of his experiences, deals more in the promotion of a right attitude toward children than in specific recipes as to their training. Again, his adult hearers listen breathlessly to stories about ducks and elephants and things which could not fail to receive enthusiastic response at any "story-telling hour" for little folks.

Thus has Mr. Patri come to be referred to as an authority in those sections of the educational field at least where a true understanding of the child, a directness in the approach to problems and a simplicity of principle are taking on a new development and affirming their fundamental merit. Credit has come to Mr. Patri because he made good an opportunity to put the love for children into extensive practice. He took over the management of a large elementary school in the Italian quarter of New York when its reputation was at its lowest. Wherever the story of his accomplishments are told, public school teachers feel that they are making rather a "poor go of it" against big odds, take courage in the faith that a new day has dawned.

The Teacher's Staying Quality

There are many public school teachers in the world who love their children, and it is this fact alone which keeps many in the profession regardless of the injustices they have to face. Parents have often been heard to remark, "I always enjoy visiting that teacher's schoolroom; her love for the pupils is so evident." A statement of this kind was recently made by a woman who had just visited the room of a teacher of a fourth grade who had 39 boys and 13 girls in her charge as well as being the principal of the school. These teachers frequently find it all but impossible to keep up under such unfair conditions—it is their unmistakable love for the children which "carries on." It is to these teachers that Mr. Patri's message means a tremendous lot.

After he concluded his address before the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association last week, there were some six or seven men and women who were unwilling to leave so long as Mr. Patri would stay and talk to

The Observatory

AS succeeding installments of the last federal census report come to hand some valuable light is shed on the matter of the higher cost of public education. That there has been an increase is only too plain to those who pay the freight; how large the increase has been is not so generally appreciated. There is, for example, the case of Butte, Mont. In 1914, the per capita tax it levied on its citizens for the support of the schools was \$4.98; in 1921 it had risen to \$11.46. The capital assessment in Chelsea has grown from \$5.68 to \$10.01; in Salem, from \$4.53 to \$8.98; in Pittsfield, from \$6.31 to \$10.86; in Fitchburg, from \$4.81 to \$9.80 and in Everett, from \$6.35 to \$11.05.

More so than is ordinarily true, these statistics are useful for purposes of comparison and generalization. The cities are virtually of the same size, none of them has enjoyed a growth of the mushroom character, and, barring Butte, where a special situation exists—are all in the same state and operating their schools under similar conditions. It is, then, somewhat fair to say that so far as Massachusetts is concerned, the cost of mass education to educate a pupil today as it did before the war. The advance in Butte is considerably greater, but that is only to be expected of a city located in a state which has lately been spending money on a grand scale and which takes a just pride in the fact that it is first among the 48 in the proportion of its resources which it devotes to elementary and secondary schools.

In comparison with commodities generally, with governmental expenses in other fields and even with the cost of living, the increase of 100 per cent in the cost of operating the schools is not seriously out of proportion. There is, however, this difference. Whereas food, clothing, and other necessities of existence are slowly dropping in price there are no prospects of a like decline in the field of public education. It is, on the contrary, the opinion of school authorities that expenses will mount still higher. No attempt is to be made to reduce teachers' salaries because they are none too large as it is. School supplies and other materials are somewhat cheaper than they were but the gain in this direction is offset by the cost of meeting the demand for new courses in the curriculum and for a more efficient functioning of the schools generally. So, however, hopefully, the taxpayer may look forward to a time when the expense of running the other departments of his city will be lower, he need expect no material reduction in the cost of administering the schools.

Another condition which will cause, sooner or later, a substantial increase in the size of budgets for educational purposes is created by the present lack of adequate housing facilities. For several years the normal building program was curtailed or perhaps entirely suspended. Cities and towns, which had decided that it was not a fortunate time to undertake construction work, now find themselves so situated that they must either proceed at once to the erection of several schoolhouses or permit a congestion which makes it impossible for the teacher to do her work thoroughly or the individual child to receive the attention to which he has heretofore been accustomed. That many communities are adopting the former course is evident from the number of contracts recently let for new buildings. But in most cases action is taken only when further postponement is out of the question. Certainly there is too little disposition yet to look the facts fully in the face. The day of reckoning is merely being put off.

them. To these few, he had much to say regarding the fact that most teachers, even in the present day, start at the lowest point and build laboriously up through their own experience to the stage where they actually begin to know some worthwhile things about teaching. The normal schools continue to turn out this type of graduate, he said. This means stagnation, he declared. For if there is to be progress, teacher training must begin at a higher point in each successive instance. The results of the teaching experience of all teachers who have preceded should be added to the foundation, and not have to be worked out again and again.

For Standards that Are on the Move

Teacher training is in sore need of a new sense of standardization, continued this schoolmaster, but not that standardization which means rigidity, however. It should be along this wise: each teacher's aim ought to be to maintain a high standard, the highest standard which she knows. Some of the teachers will be able to better the standard, and when that happens, the cause or the method should be made plain to all the others and they be required to bring theirs up to it. There is too little of this in the schools today, said Mr. Patri. The best teachers are able to struggle through the old routine day by day and perhaps write a textbook which only the pupils will read because they cannot escape it. Teachers should become creators, creators of nobler and nobler products.

Mr. Patri pointed out that teachers should see through and over their immediate work. There must be vision, he said, but there cannot be vision unless there is something to look at. There once came to this earth a Great Teacher, he had said during his address, and that Teacher saw so well that he did not see at people from a platform, but he got down and saw with them, and they could see so well with him that even the blind could see and the diseased were made whole. Mr. Patri made it clear that to see with children it was necessary to have the childlike vision. There must be a dreaming of big things ahead and a faith that those things could not help but come true.

"Courses of study will soon disappear," he declared, "any kind of marking system," and "physical education should be that kind which does not call attention to itself because of the exertion of brute strength, the causing of fatigue and the requirement of inactivity on account of injury, but, instead, it should be that kind which points to the joyous, the graceful, the capable and the cultural," these were other meaningful sentences dropped by Angelo Patri. The impression carried away by the interviewer was that more important than making pupils tie up to and meet the dictates of a course of study was that the children should be put first, and all things else should be subordinated to that end. The mechanical or superficial in the way of marking or approval could help the pupil anywhere nearly as much as the child's own consciousness of achievement.

Education in First Place, the Schoolmaster in the Vanguard

LONDON (Special)—The need for the elevation of the status of education in the commonwealth formed the subject of the inaugural address at a recent conference of educational associations held in London. Principal L. P. Jacks of Manchester College, Oxford, was the lecturer.

The conception of education, said Mr. Jacks, which he desired to put forward was the conception of a new world. It was a vast continent, stored with unimaginable riches waiting to be explored and appropriated. Measured by the scale of history, education had only just begun. In the age which was dawning the schoolmaster would find that he was the most important person in the world. The dominant interests of the moment were the economic and the political, and the position of education was that of a satellite to them. He had nothing to say against the political and economic interests; they were very real and highly important, and would always remain so. But real and important as they were, they had no claim to dominate the life of the community, forever and ever; and the evolutionary progress of mankind would not allow them to do so. In a well-ordered state their position would not be one of supremacy, but one of coordination with the work of the teacher and of the learner. 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THE HOME FORUM

Book-Shop Shadows

In the outer room, where the glare of a brilliant winter sun falls through the broad front window, a group of very modern ladies and gentlemen are moving about, picking up volumes from shelves and tables, ruffling leaves, glancing at title-pages, inquiring prices. Modern books they want—books of the hour, books of the minute. Wells' "Outlines of History" is old to them; "If Winter Comes" they think out of vogue; and "Main Street" they have almost forgotten. They are seeking their literary ilk. Why should I not look for mine? Here, at the farther end of the shop, I find it, where the shadows and spiders and cobwebs gather—here on these forgotten shelves.

What do I find here in the dust and the gloom? Books that once "cried out on the top of question," that had once their day on the front-shop tables under the great window. Some would say that they have come down in the world. I'm not so sure of that; but at any rate they have not a very brilliant position today. Here, for example, is "Tribby." How well I remember the time when all the critics were puffing this book, when everybody read it. That was in the middle nineties. For "Tribby" was one of that cluster of comic books that illumined the literary sky of 1894: "Salome," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The Dolly Dialogues," "Round the Red Lamp," "Tales of Mean Streets," and the first "Jungle Book." Where are they now, these books of yesterday? After their weeks or months of front-window popularity they were removed to make room for later comers and then began their steady journey down the shop through the gradations of gloom until they brought up here among the cobwebs and the spiders.

"But the inquiry of oblivion blindly scattereth her poppy." Were they really so bad after all, these exiles from public favor? Had they deserved their fall? I pull "Tribby" from the shelf and try a sentence here and there. It is sound, clever writing everywhere. And the story, as well as I recall it, was a good story, too, well-knit and interesting. Unless I am mistaken, the book had some real human beings in it. Let me see—Svend and Taffy, and the Laird, and then "the third, he was Little Billee." The illustrations have not stood the wear of years so well as the writing. They look, in fact, hopelessly out of date, and I doubt whether they were ever really good. All of them bear the unmistakable Du Maurier stamp, that peculiar length of limb and feature that we learned to recognize as far away as we could see the book. Yet one asks himself whether the book as a whole deserved this dusty fate. For it is certainly still a very clever thing. Perhaps the answer is that mere cleverness never kept any book out of the forgotten shelves. The novels of Thomas Hardy, most of them of an earlier

date than "Tribby," are not at all clever, and none of them is to be found in such a corner as this. Well, but cleverness is a good thing, and not so easy to achieve. We Anglo-Saxons have never done it justice. Canon Kingsley, writing in a little girl's album "Be good, dear child, and let who will be clever," was expressing an intensely Anglo-Saxon idea. Why didn't he urge her to be both good and clever? Did he think the combination impossible? Well, that is going a bit too far. I feel like doing something brave and generous to vindicate cleverness in this very stronghold of Anglo-Saxondom, to atone in part for the injustice we have done to this clever, book about a French girl by a man with a French name. I feel like taking "Tribby" to the front of the shop and there demanding the price in a loud and ostentatious voice, so that all these ultra-modern ladies and gentlemen may hear and may gasp at the depth of my exclamation. Would they not stare at me as the children of Ferrara used to stare after Dante, and say that here was a man who had gone clear back to 1894 and had returned bearing a book of that year in his arms? Well, let them. It would do them good.

Beyond the shades where "Tribby" rests upon her dusty laurels there is a deeper gloom. Beyond the books of the forgotten shelves are the books that have never in any real sense existed. The forgotten books are dusty, but these of the still darker region are as it were born in dust. They feel almost like tip-toeing when they go among them, and speaking only in whispers. The books that rest here have never done anything but rest. They are all in a perfect state of preservation, with leaves uncut and binding not even shopworn. They have never had a chance to be forgotten. And yet one would make a mistake in saying that any one of these books has never been read. Every book has at least one reader—its author. Nay, the books on these shelves have in many cases had two—the author and his wife. Did they find that this book which I hold in my hand, of which I have never heard, was hopelessly dull, insipid, doomed to immediate and lasting oblivion? By no means. They read it over and over with steadily increasing delight, marking what they considered its more brilliant passages for the guidance of future generations. And while they read and admired their book the indifference of all the rest of the world disturbed them less and less.

Every writer represented in this dusty corner must have known this joy. Each of them must have laughed at his own jokes and wept delicious tears at his own pathos. He was delighted at his own clear exposition, his mastery marshaling of facts, or what not. Every faculty was drawn taut in the effort to tell the exact truth, to paint the thing as he saw it, to make each sentence and word ring true. Oh, yes, we may be very sure that his book was not dull to him. Rather, it was to him while he was making it the only book in the world. He had, in his degree, the joy of the maker, of the man who brings a new thing into being. And in comparison with this deep and abiding joy, favorable notices, readers by the thousand, even lasting fame, are trivial matters. Why should we feel sorry for him? After all, this corner is rather a jolly place. And besides not all the books in this corner remain here always. There is always the chance that the shop-keeper may some day throw down the latest review with an excited gesture, stalk down through the shadows, switch on the light, scan these titles, pounce upon a book with glee and bear it off toward the front window table, brushing off the dust as he goes. Only a moment ago I heard a gentleman asking for "Moby Dick." Twenty years ago this novel, now one of the acknowledged glories of American fiction, rested quietly under the cobwebs in many a dusty corner such as this, biding its time.

Music Played or Heard

See the effects of a long piece of music at a public concert. The orchestra are breathless with attention, jumping into major and minor keys, executing fugues, and adding with the most ecstatic precision. In the midst of all this wonderful science, the audience are gaping, rolling, talking, staring about, and half devoured with ennui. On a sudden there springs up a lively little air, expressive of some natural feeling, though in point of science not worth a half-penny; the audience all spring up, every head nods, every foot beats time, and every heart also; an universal smile breaks out on every face; the carriage is not ordered, and everyone agrees that music is the most delightful rational entertainment that the human mind can possibly enjoy.—Sydney Smith.

Stars at Sea

It would seem as though splendor had reached its vanishing point when the moon, grown cold and white, sinks below the western horizon. But no. The sky turns deep purple, the waves snap and sparkle in sharp points, the shadows gather closer about the ship; but the stars are the brighter for their dark surrounding sky, and for the darker mirror in which they are reflected. How they glitter above and below! Dark fields of sky dotted with the splendor of the constellations and strided by the Milky Way—what mania of the invisible are these! And what elusive, intangible beauty! How strange the thought that the light above shines through the blue, not from it; and that from below it comes up to the surface as from the very ocean depths! More points of light glittering in the air and rocking in the water! Yet these were the guiding stars of the Tyrian and Sionian ships long centuries ago. The Portuguese and the

Italian trusted to them when the compass forsook them, steering by the North Star—a mere manifestation of a world millions of miles away. And are we not to-day trusting to the sun shining upon a sextant—another light far removed and incomprehensible? Surely we have walked by faith and not by knowledge all the days of our years.—John C. Van Dyke, in "The Opal Sea."

Hornby in Black and White

Original pen and ink and pencil drawings by Lester G. Hornby lately seen at Goodspeed's Print Shop give fresh evidence of the very fascinating results that may be obtained by these most common mediums. To be sure, Mr. Hornby uses the pen and pencil

about it, too; sincere and sympathetic; a man without worth cannot give you the likeness of any object; he dwells in vague outwardness, fallacy, and trivial hearsay about all objects. And indeed may we not say that intellect altogether expresses itself in this power of discerning what an object is? Is it even of business, a matter to be done? The gifted man is he who sees the essential point, and leaves all



QUAI AUX FLEURS

"Quai aux Fleurs" from the pen and wash drawing by Lester G. Hornby

Scott's Unpublished Shakespeare

Like most of the manuscripts of the Waverley Novels, the three volumes of Scott's unpublished Shakespeare have found their way to America, where they are among the treasures of the Barton Collection in Boston Public Library. After a careful examination of all available evidence I am satisfied that the claim made on behalf of these three volumes is trustworthy, and that they are probably the sole extant volumes of the series which Scott and Lockhart undertook to prepare. To be sure, they are bound up without title pages; the commentary contains nothing that would indicate its authorship, and they carry no date. But the condition of the books, their broken number, especially in the light of what has been now said, and the imprint, "Edinburgh: printed by James Ballantyne and Co., seem legitimate argument for their genuineness. Further, on the two fly-leaves of Vol. II is a note written by Thomas Rodd, a London bookseller, in which he says:

"I purchased these three volumes of Shakespeare's Works from a Sale at Edinburgh. They were entered in the catalogue as 'Shakespeare's Works, edited by Sir Walter Scott and Lockhart, Vols. II, III, IV. All printed unique. That Scott entertained the desire of editing Shakespeare I know from Archibald Constable, who mentioned it to me more than once, and I sent him a little book of memoranda for Scott's use, but he never reached him. The bankruptcy of Scott and Constable prevented the completion of the work. The book bears marks of Scott's usual insouciance, as I find on casually opening these volumes."

The date of Rodd's purchase is unknown, but it must have been in the forties or early fifties of the last century. In 1860 Dr. James Wynne compiled an account of the Private Libraries of New York, in which he devoted a section to the Thomas P. Barton Library, and quoted Rodd's note on the purchase. The Barton Collection became a part of the Boston Library in 1873. Justin Winsor, writing to the Boston Advertiser on March 1, 1874, soon after the publication of "Archibald Constable and His Literary Correspondence" (1873), said: "The account of the Barton Collection, which was printed 15 years ago, contained the earliest public mention, I believe, of the supposition that Scott ever engaged in such a work, which this life of Constable now renders certain. These later corroborative statements give a peculiar interest to the volumes which are now in this library, and which are perhaps the only ones of the edition now in existence."—W. S. Crockett, in the Bookman (London).

almost entirely if we exclude the etching needle which may be said to be a further development of them both. In other words, black and white as exemplified by line is the method he uses to convey his art message.

However abstract and meager they appear to be they must be considered as sufficient in themselves, and require no further fulfillment to justify their existence. This cannot be said of the rapid shorthand notes of the painter, for instance, whose countless studies in black and white are mere commentaries that will be later welded into some grandiose conception, as a landscape in oils or a mural decoration. The interest in the notes of the painter are enhanced by the knowledge of the use he puts them to, and increases in the measure that the relation they bear one to another is discernible. An instance of this is in the Degas drawings of ballet pictures and of the race track. But in Mr. Hornby is found the artist who delights mainly in the suggestions that a few lines and a little tone convey, and who carries them no further. His interest ceases, one might say, with the idea. He indicates the possibilities, and the burden of the attainment is thrown upon the imagination. Hornby is like the scenario writer who, in a few paragraphs suggests the plot upon which the entire picture may be later constructed. To carry the simile further—the moving picture plot may be worked out to even a greater degree than the author intended, or may fall disastrously, all according to the methods employed by other hands. So in the case of an artist like Hornby, the success of his suggestion depends on the degree of intelligent sympathy which it meets from observer and critic. To some it may convey nothing at all. On the other hand, to others it may convey untold possibilities, and each one, according to his capacity, receives an impression, and which may be quite at variance with what the artist intended. For example, let us take one of Mr. Hornby's suggestive landscapes, rendered solely by a few lines and a pale wash. Here indeed are presented all the elements of a noble painting, beauty of composition, opposition of masses, perspective, atmosphere, human interest, and even color is not lacking. To the imaginative eye his drawings indeed suggest a beauty of landscape as vivid and as real as many done in oils. Mr. Hornby's public, therefore, is a discerning public, and its enthusiasm is sincere.

Insight

Find a man whose words paint you a likeness, you have found a man worth something; mark his manner of doing it as very characteristic of him. In the first place, he could not have discerned the object at all, or seen the vital type of it, unless he had, what we may call, sympathized with it, had sympathy in him to bestow on objects. He must have been sincere

the rest aside as surplusage; it is his faculty, the man of business's faculty, that he discern the true likeness, not the false, superficial one, of the thing he has got to work in. And how much of morality is in the kind of insight we get of anything! the eye seeing in all things what it brought with it the faculty of seeing!—Carlyle.

At the Villa Conti

What peace and quiet in this villa sleep! Here let us pause, nor chase for pleasure on; Nothing can be more exquisite than this. Work, for the nonce, farewell,—this day we'll give To follow joys of perfect idleness.

See how the old house lifts its face of light Against the pallid olives that behind Throng up the hill. Look down this vista's shade Of dark square shaven flexes, where spurs The fountain's thin white thread, and blows away. And mark! along the terraced balustrade Two contending stoppings in the shade, With copper vases poised upon their heads; How their red jackets tell against the green!

Old, all is old,—what charm there is in age! Do you believe this villa when 't was new? Was half so beautiful as now it seems? Look at these balustrades of travertine. Had they the charm when fresh and sharply carved As now that they are stained and greyed with time And mossed with lichens, every grim old mask That grins upon their pillars bearded with green?

With waving sprays of slender maiden-hair? Ah no! I cannot think it. Here will we sit and let the sleeping moon Dose on and dream into the afternoon, While all the mountains shake in opal light. Forever shifting, till the sun's last glances Transfigure with its splendor all our world.

—William Wetmore Story.

We go out into the garden to rave against the world. Our flowers look at us—some call us. We release one from a blind-fold, to another we give water, we note a few seedlings, we stand in admiration before a plant which has come suddenly into bloom; and we have forgotten the world and all our troubles.—John Trevena.

Education—True and False

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

POPE's familiar couplet, "This education forms the common mind: Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined,"

has been commonly accepted, at least in modern times, as expressive of a truth fundamental to all systems of education. In the period of youth, it is held, the human mind is more plastic, training is more effective; and, in consequence, character building goes on more rapidly. In view of this, it seems more than passing strange that, notwithstanding the definite teachings of Christ Jesus and his followers, which are supposedly accepted by all Christian peoples, education, so far as public schools are concerned, has come to deal with the mental and material phases of human life almost entirely to the exclusion of the spiritual; and this, in spite of the positive precepts of the great Teacher that, since the spiritual alone pertains to the permanent and the eternal, it is by far the most important.

While the teaching of ethics and morals finds some place in the modern school curriculum, these are rarely, if ever, placed upon a spiritual basis. Christian Science, however, discloses how to distinguish between the true and the false, and clearly discriminates between the essential and the non-essential. Mr. Eddy, speaking of the importance of true character building, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 235), "School-examinations are one-sided; it is not so much academic education, as a moral and spiritual culture, which lifts one higher." All agree that to lift one higher is the great end and aim of education.

A scene from the Bible upon which Christians have dwelt all—that of the child Jesus in the midst of the learned doctors, "both hearing them, and asking them questions;" and we read that "all that heard him were astonished at his understanding and answers." While the nature of the questions he asked is not revealed, from his subsequent teachings and career it is evident that he was, even at that youthful age, dealing with the facts of being, separating the false from the true, ever contemplating "the deep things of God." His "Father's business," to which he assured his mother he must give his attention, manifestly included the demonstration of the all-power and all-presence of God, and the proof that He is available to meet the human need as it arises. Jesus' mission was to lead mankind away from the confusion and uncertainty of material life through the understanding of spiritual being, or the truth about God and His perfect universe.

Does not failure to accept and practice the precepts of the Nazarene Prophet account for the tremendous influence evil has exercised over mankind, individually and collectively? And is not this failure due, in a great degree, to the false sense of education which has relegated the Bible to a place of little importance, or has altogether eliminated it from the

school curriculum? When Mrs. Eddy discovered and founded Christian Science, she restored primitive Christianity in its original meaning and purpose. She clearly showed how disastrous had been the failure to place before the children the great truths taught by Jesus, and she emphasized the need of restoring them to their proper place.

Notwithstanding the great progress that has been made in the science of education, there is a deep conviction among educators that there is still a fundamental lack in the methods of the day. Students of Christian Science are convinced that this lack is due to the failure properly to evaluate the various subjects to be taught, and the fact that the education of to-day is based almost exclusively upon the acceptance of the material universe as God's creation, and the evidence of the physical senses as true and altogether reliable.

Manifestly, it would not be practical to drop immediately all the accepted forms and subjects of education; for precipitate steps may not be wise ones. But many progressive steps may be taken now. Through an honest effort to restore primitive Christianity it is being proved, even to the skeptical, that mankind's immersion in the beliefs of the material world as real, and of material existence as the only life, has brought a most unnecessary condition of limitation and darkness where there should be joy and light; that in the degree that one looks away from the flesh to God, the infinite Father-Mother, striving with patience and humility to understand Him, all needful things will be gained. Thus, mankind's greatest need is for spiritual understanding of that divine law which operates to meet the need; for too long have mortals been encumbered with a false, material sense of life to the exclusion of the proper recognition of God's place in His universe. The Master states the case with clarity and emphasis in his well-known admonition, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Christian Science is proving the practicability of this teaching; and it is not only exhibiting the proof in terms of "works," but offering the rule and means of their accomplishment. In this manner it is teaching how to discriminate between the false and the true in education.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50; single copies, 5 cents (in Great Britain 3 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABOT, Editor. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches from this paper and also the local news published herein.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 15, 1918.

Two Christian Science Reading Rooms are on sale in Christian Science Monitor Rooms throughout the world.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Boston, U. S. A. Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1922

EDITORIALS

Some War-Time Logic

THE editor of The Christian Science Monitor has received from Mr. Louis F. Post, who was Assistant Secretary of Labor under the Wilson Administration, the following letter which offers at once an interesting contribution to war-time history and a challenge which cannot be ignored:

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

You say, in your leading editorial of Feb. 16, that "if there is to be conscription for fighting" in case of another great national emergency, "conscription for work is compelled by every consideration for justice and fair play."

This very question was thrust into the War Council soon after our participation in the World War began. Influential employers urged conscription of workers to make munitions and other war supplies, arguing, as your editorial seems to, that as some men were to be conscripted to fight on the battle line, it was only fair that other men should be conscripted to do the necessary war work back of the battle line. The argument was impressive and would probably have been effective but for the reply of the Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson did not argue against the proposal. Quite the contrary. He agreed that it would be only fair to conscript war workers as war fighters were conscripted. But he insisted that the conscription should be the same as to the master each group should be conscripted to serve. "The soldiers," he argued, "are conscripted to fight for and directly under their government. If it is proposed to conscript workers to work for and directly under their government, I do not object to the proposal. But if the conscripted soldiers are to fight as employees of the government, while conscripted workers are to work as employees of private concerns, then I am opposed to it. I do not believe that the government ought to conscript American citizens to work for the private profit of anyone."

Curiously—or, perhaps not curiously but in fact—the proposal to conscript workmen was not revived. Reminded of this episode by your editorial, I venture to ask that you explain more precisely what you mean by saying that conscription for fighting demands conscription for work "by every consideration for justice and fair play." Do you mean that in the workman's case as well as in the soldier's, the conscript should be compelled to work for his government, to the exclusion of all private profit? Or do you mean that he should be compelled to work for private concerns and the profit of private employers?

I am sure that I do not myself need the explanation. I know and appreciate your sense of fairness too well to require any assurances regarding what I think I recognize as an inadvertently incomplete statement. But others might be misled by its incompleteness.

Very truly yours,
LOUIS F. POST.

The editorial in The Christian Science Monitor, upon which Mr. Post comments, set forth the proposition that the strongest argument in favor of a soldiers' bonus, in so far as it is to be paid to enlisted men not physically injured in the war, was that while the soldiers were giving their whole time to military duty others were earning liberal, even extravagant, wages in the so-called war industries. It was—and is—our contention that men should have been conscripted to work in these essential industries, even as they were conscripted to serve in the trenches.

But should they be conscripted thus to work for the profit of private employers? That is the pertinent question which it now appears was put by the former Secretary of Labor, and which was answered only by the abandonment of the proposition to conscript workmen at all.

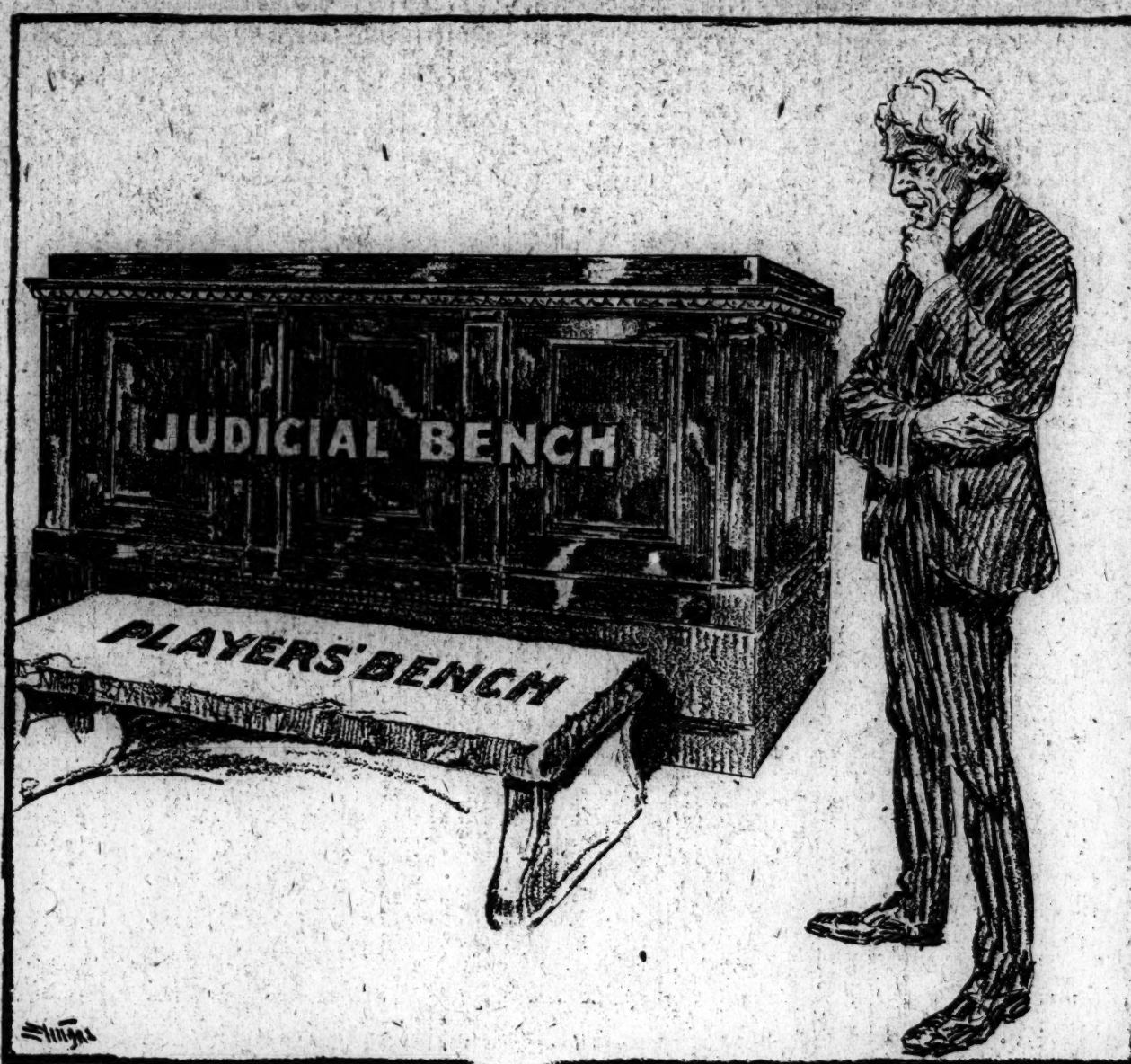
In the judgment of The Christian Science Monitor the question should have been answered by the conscription alike of the works and the workmen—by the elimination of more than a living wage to the employing capital as well as to the employed laborer. Only so could all be put on a measure of equality—incomplete at that—with the soldier who for a trifling pittance was sent to endure the suffering and brave the perils of the field.

The point raised by the Secretary of Labor during the war pertained apparently to munitions workers only. Passing that by for a moment let us consider the case of the railroads. These were fulfilling a function essential to the prosecution of the war. Recognizing this fact, they were taken out of the control of their private owners and placed under government operation. But the railroad workers were not put upon any such scale of payment as was awarded the soldier in the trenches. On the contrary government operation was for them a period of enhanced pay and diminished effort, and its fruits have been the demoralization of labor in all branches ever since. The strategic railways on the front, carrying men and munitions to the points on the line of battle where they were needed, were operated by soldiers drawing soldiers' pay. The railways of the United States, carrying men, munitions and supplies should have been operated in the same way as a part of the war machine.

In the shipyards men were paid exorbitant sums for virtually unskilled labor. Riveters rivaled in their lavishness of expenditures the bonanza miners of an earlier and more picturesque day. Munition workers set a new scale of extravagance on Broadway. The silk shirts of the factories were the complement of the tattered khaki of the trenches.

The whole world knows that this was gross injustice to the service man—an injustice precisely as apparent in England and France as in the United States. But, it is urged, if that injustice had been averted by conscripting the factory workers and paying them a soldier's pay, you would merely have enormously increased the already swollen profits of the factory owners.

The comment is fair. There is but one answer to it. From the youngest lad sent to agonize in the trenches up to the highest captain of industry operating a railroad, a shipyard, or an arms factory, all should be called into the national service when the existence of the nation is in peril, and all should find sacrifice, not financial



Judge Landis—"There's no use, these two pieces of furniture don't go together."

profit, in service. The state, in such case, has always asserted its right to take the bodies of its able-bodied youth for its defense. It has an equal right to the personal service of those who can work but not fight, and to the property of those who can neither work nor fight.

This is the logic of the case. The greatest reason for applying it remorselessly is that if its application is understood to be certain, unrelenting, and inevitable, one of the greatest incitements to war—the lust for personal profit—will be abolished.

"Learning 'Em"

BECAUSE of her ability to get at the heart of things with one stroke, the utterances of Lady Astor, M. P., have come very generally to be regarded as worthy of serious attention. When, therefore, she recently declared at a conference on unemployment among women, over which she presided, that domestic service is skilled work and is the opposite of a degrading occupation, she not only exposed the folly of stigmatizing a necessary work, but she also hinted that an appreciable proportion of unemployment among women might disappear before a saner appraisal of domestic service on the part of both the employer and the employed.

"When I listen to the anti-women members in the House of Commons," Lady Astor is reported to have said, "I rather long to go to them as a domestic." It would be such a wonderful chance of what the soldiers called "learning 'em." Everyone has the right to expect that his part in the world's work shall provide for him the means of at least approximating the pleasure of dwelling "under his vine and under his fig tree." It is, therefore, a curious commentary on society's appraisements that the service which is most intimately associated with the making of a home should be the one which frequently denies to the worker the respect which should attach to every least service that helps to maintain for society the sacred ideal of home.

Many women would rather work at almost any other occupation than domestic service, because of the greater independence they feel in the other work; and many of those women would be better off under the protecting roof of home service, if they could be brought to see that such work is not only an entirely honorable occupation, but that it offers opportunity for the development of honest skill as certainly as does any other pursuit.

The day of the household drudge is happily past. Highly developed organization is the slogan of the world's work. The domestic service problem will have taken a long stride toward solution when women who are home owners accept the inexorable fact of progress and set themselves to the task of so organizing home service that every worker therein shall have her regular hours of service and her intervals of freedom in which to enjoy her strictly individual interests.

It is true that the question of wages and hours of work will have to be approached in a truly Christian manner by both sides. Women employers will have to rouse themselves from any traditional valuation of domestic service as something inferior; and, perhaps, they will have to forgo some selfish indulgences enjoyed at the expense of another's too long hours of service. And the worker will have to approach her work in a self-respecting spirit which knows that real skill is required to concoct a delectable biscuit and to keep silver and china beautiful. But these sacrifices and concessions, on the one side and sincere self-respecting service on the other side are far from impossible.

When women set themselves in real earnest to press the domestic service problem to its solution on a genuinely Christian basis, the world will quickly bow to the event, and domestic service will be, perhaps it should long ago have been, classified as skilled labor. It is really up to the women themselves to "learn 'em."

Judicial Temperament

NO matter what view may have been taken of the attitude of Judge Landis toward the dignified position of a judge of the Federal Court, there may be, aside from the loss of his services on the bench, a feeling of relief because of his action in voluntarily ending the dual activity occasioned by his employment as supreme arbiter in the affairs of the major baseball leagues. To the people generally there no doubt has seemed an indefensible incongruity in this double service between the extremes of which there was no sympathy or similarity, either of sentiment or interest. Judge Landis has been subjected to sharp criticism at the hands of those who, perhaps unfortunately, were regarded as his personal or political enemies. His friends, those who believed they knew him best, have generally quite generously defended him upon the grounds that he alone might safely determine whether or not the duties of his arbitral position interfered with the performance of his full duty to the government and the people.

Judge Landis has surprised no one, unless it be his political enemies, by resigning this more dignified post to devote his attention solely to baseball. No one could long continue in both offices. The duties, both important according to the viewpoint, were utterly unrelated and incongruous, and the remarkable thing is that the same person, no matter how great his erudition, could long fill both positions acceptably. If such dual service is to be sought, or desired, or hesitantly given up, one wonders what, in fact, is that quality or qualification referred to as judicial temperament.

It has not been regarded as so remarkable that Judge Landis succeeded for so long a time in performing these separate functions as that he desired or attempted such activity. It seems somewhat difficult to appraise a temperament at once adaptable to the technical and thoughtful routine of the judicial bench and to the less abstruse though perhaps as engrossing problems of baseball. The tendency would be to believe that there could not be the complete readjustment of thought and interest which assure to both undertakings the undivided consecration on the one hand, and the necessary attention to important detail on the other, which would assure wholehearted, intelligent service.

Judge Landis, as a court official, was the servant of all the people. As the arbiter in baseball he is the paid dictator whose decisions the owners and promoters of major-league baseball have agreed to accept and abide by. The interest of the public in the latter activity, no matter how great it may be, is in no way concerned with that larger interest in the swift and impartial administration of justice, particularly at a time when the dockets of the federal courts are crowded with waiting causes. If considerations of financial advantage outweigh those of public service, no one can question the right of Judge Landis to make his own decision as to whom or what he will serve. He has, however, discharged an important obligation by making that decision and settling, once and for all, the ethical question which his position has raised.

The World Court Is a Fact

IN THE opening of the world court, by exact title "The Permanent Court of International Justice," there is signalized the fruition of a major item in the plan of the League of Nations. In its setting, in the claim that attends the inauguration, in the solemnity of its organization, there are all the tokens of a great reality. It is an historic event as a culmination of a long-cherished hope; whether it is to be historic in its actual attainment of a tribunal whose adjudications are to be effective, is still in the field of prediction. The moment does not permit a questioning of the confidence expressed

by Lord Curzon that the event is "the beginning of a new era of peace and concord among the nations."

Alike in its charter and in its constituency, the court holds full promise of realizing the design. The power conferred upon it is not only the clearing up of points of international law, but the creation of laws. With the nations of the world so numerously represented in its constituency, the interpretations of such a tribunal are not uncertain as to their force and effect. They cannot fail to replace the uncertainties in a field of human law that has hitherto been occupied by agreements shared in and binding upon minorities in the family of nations, and replace them with adjudications to which the majority in that family yield their obedience.

As the high court of interpretation, possibly as well the common court of arbitration of differences, the justification of its creation is counted upon with no apparent doubt. Its advance in the field of the writing of statutes is not equally assured. It has yet to come within the range of common understanding that laws may be so made for the world. It runs so far beyond the concept of legislation that expectation is moderate as to what may be accomplished. The combination of judicial and legislative functions is in itself so unfamiliar that for one body to be vested with the powers both of a court and of a constructive council is an experiment in kind as well as in extent.

As a spectacle, a bench on which sit twelve judges drawn from nations with no bond of language nor of race lacks nothing. Recount the list of nations contributing these high justices: Holland, Spain, Italy, Great Britain, Switzerland, Denmark, Japan, France, Brazil, and Cuba. Clothe them with the power to draft laws to be respected by the much wider constituency, and a notion is gained of the significance as well as the novelty of the court.

Editorial Notes

THE Amazon has manifested herself in the far east Rand, South Africa, and with a perfectly inconsistent but delightful denouement. Of course, it started as a demonstration of the Young Nationalist Party. At Brakpan, a number of women charged through police lines and captured an official. The police considered this highly uncalled for, but, believing in tact, gently argued with the enraged women. And the result of the argument was that the ladies withdrew and afterwards took afternoon tea with the police officers! Nothing short of an exclamation mark should end that bit of news. These honey-tongued and mellifluous South African policemen are needed violently in other parts of the British Empire, Ireland and India for instance!

SOMEBODY surely "started something" when he launched into direct criticism of the evident trend toward commercialism in college athletics. Presidents of universities and athletic directors all over the land were not slow to take up the cry; they are almost one in agreement that some step must be taken to preserve the amateur element so necessary to the moral success of intercollegiate sports, but as to what this step may be, they have yet to reach a definite decision. Apparently the latest idea, to do away altogether with college coaches, paid or unpaid, does not meet with very general favor. In the words of the graduate director of athletics at Harvard University, such a course would make for an "ideal situation," but would, in the larger institutions at least, be found "impractical." It is the small college's next move.

THERE is much to be said against the proposal of the British Admiralty to evacuate the island of Ascension. Having no captive monarch at hand, they cannot do as was done with Napoleon and St. Helena, and they are seriously considering whether it is worth spending £50,000 of the British taxpayers' money in order to maintain a score of marines on a point of rock in the mid-Atlantic. The island is administered as if it were part of the flagship of the Cape Station, and the marines are always anxious to make up a party to go on board, as it were. But before the British Admiralty does anything desperate, let them remember how cheerfully Lord Salisbury parted with Heligoland, and the trouble that ensued therefrom in the Great War.

A KANSAS merchant has declared that a working girl can dress comfortably on \$90 a year and this may be so, but a human element enters into any such reckoning that cannot be actually circumscribed. Most anything can be done under necessity, but when it is possible to do more the average person finds it just as impossible to do less. There is a curious trait in humanity that lifts the average of living with the income. We can always raise our standards but it is not so easy to lower them. Quite often it is impossible without the greatest unhappiness. No girl who can spend more than \$90 a year on clothes will find it possible to limit herself to that figure. Not noting exceptions, of course.

THE idea of renaming Alpine mountain peaks in honor of various statesmen who were active during the war is, at least, a tremendous gesture. Of course, they are all on the Italian side of the Alps, the peaks of Adamello, to be precise. While the suggestion, officially approved by the Italian Government, is charming enough, it is to be hoped that the names will be limited to small peaks. And it is to be hoped, also, that the Swiss refrain from following suit. The idea of future tourists exclaiming, "Let's climb up Lloyd George," or "I slipped and nearly tumbled off Clemenceau this morning" is not without humor.

THE news, unofficial as yet, that Eleonora Duse is planning to appear in America next season in a series of performances should stir expectations. Those who saw this great Italian actress more than a decade ago are not likely to forget her, and those who never saw her have a treat in store. It is to be hoped that she still retains full power over her marvelously restrained method of acting. Mme. Duse could do more with one expressive shrug than most actresses can do in a whole evening's strenuous miming.